The China Weekly
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NETHERLANDS INDIES PLACE RESTRICTIONS ON JAPANESE IMPORTS

DESPITE the fact that a treaty of conciliation, jurisdiction and arbitration was signed between the Netherlands and Japan at the Hague, April 19, which a Tokyo message at the time described as "the crystallization of the friendship and goodwill which have existed between the two countries for the past three centuries," there are numerous indications that matters are not running very smoothly between the two countries. Japan, having been rebuffed in its dumping program in India, and having suffered considerably as the result of the boycott in China, has been looking forward to the Netherlands East Indies as the most feasible market for its wares. Thus we find that Japanese statesmen have, during the past few months, been laying stress on the importance of the Netherlands East Indian market. The *Osaka Mainchi* on June 23 issued a special photogravure issue of 28 pages in which the theme was that the Netherlands and Japan have had continuous intercourse for more than three centuries. Baron Nakashima, Minister of Commerce, lauded the Netherlands East Indies as alone upholding free trade in a protectionist world. Count Uchida, Foreign Minister, wrote that trade relations between the two states were quite satisfactory and that the indications were that a brighter future was in store; and General Pabst, the Netherlands Minister in Japan, contributed an article entitled, "Growing Japan-Netherlands Trade Will Be Model, Showing that only Without Tariff Walls Can Commerce Thrive." Recent events have, however, taken some of the luster from these glowing predictions. We now efind, for example, a recent message from Tokyo stating that trade circles in Japan have become anxious in view of the imminent passage of a bill in the Volksraad of the Netherlands East Indies empowering the Government there to impose restrictions on all foreign imports. There have also been intimations that the Netherlands Government would allow importations into the Netherlands East Indies in the near future to be made only in ships flying the Netherlands flag. This has thrown consternation into Japanese shipping circles.

The course of events as between Japan and the Netherlands during the next few months will go a long way toward deciding the status during the next decade or two of all Western possessions on the Asiatic coast. Japan, in line with its policy of ygradually ousting all Western posses-

sions in this part of the world, will naturally select the Netherlands East Indies next as the most vulnerable point of attack. No one realizes this better than the Netherlanders themselves—and, of course, the Japanese, who repeatedly attribute this or that line of action which the Netherlands have taken, particularly as regards their East Indian possessions, as having been under British instigation.

When Dr. Mendels, a Socialist, during a discussion on the East Indies budget in the Upper House at the Hague April 19 said, "Japan was taking a dangerous interest" in the Islands, incidentally citing Japan's need of oil for warships and also her desire to create settlements in New Guinea, the Minister of Colonies, de Graaf, replied that the Netherlands Government was vigilant, and that the same law applied to Japan as to other countries. This led the *China Critic* at the time to comment that it certainly took a vigilant government to keep watch of the progress of Japan's interests and to keep her friendship.

The problem before the Netherlands Government is admittedly a difficult one. If it allows Japanese merchants a free hand in selling their goods in the Islands, Netherlands trade there will disappear entirely. On the other hand, if the Netherlands takes a really strong attitude there is no telling at what moment Imperial Japan, which at one time was in negotiation with the Netherlands for the signing of a non-aggression pact, may throw all pretense aside and go about getting hold of the petroleum resources in the Dutch possessions, which she ardently covets, by the same means that she used so successfully in Manchuria. One of the items of import into the Islands which recently caused considerable consternation was cement. The Netherlands thereupon intimated to Japan that it ought to restrict export of cement to the Netherlands East Indies. The Japanese Government accordingly prevailed upon Japanese cement companies to curtail their shipments to the Islands from 600,000 barrels to 300,000 barrels.

But the impact of Japanese goods into the Islands is becoming greater from day to day and although the Netherlands government will undoubtedly act very cautiously, telegrams from Batavia indicate that steps will be taken, may be unofficially or indirectly, to restrict imports into the Islands to Netherlands vessels and possibly close a number of ports to the entry of foreign goods. A recent dispatch stated that the Netherlands government plans to close all open ports in Sumatra except Medan. Japanese traders and shipping companies are naturally up in arms and, as said before, see the British hand helping the Netherlanders in formulating their anti-Japanese policy. The *Osaka Asahi* recently printed an item that it was rumored that an agreement had been reached in London between the Netherlands and British Governments with regard to the exclusion of Japanese goods from their respective colonies in the Orient. Japanese papers have also recently intimated that in case an eventual order restricting imports to Netherlands vessels is carried out British vessels will be used by the Netherlands under special charter, to make good any dearth of tonnage.

The *Japan Times* issued a special number on June 30 mainly devoted to the East Indies. Statistics published therein of Japan's foreign trade showed that Japan's exports of cotton yarn and fabrics to the Netherlands East Indies during the year 1932 amounted to more than fifty million yen; silk and rayon fabrics reached almost fifteen million yen. The principal imports into Japan from the Netherlands East Indies were: Mineral oil, more than fourteen million yen, and crude oil, about five-a-half million yen.

In the meantime, representatives of the Japan South Seas Association are making a tour of Siam, Java and Sumatra with a view to investigating marketing possibilities. Particular importance is attached to Siam at the present time in view of the imminence of restrictions on Japanese imports into the Dutch possessions.

China's Place in Roosevelt's "New Deal" Program

AT the present time, the United States Government is embarked on an endeavor to improve economic conditions at home through the increase of employment and consequently of the purchasing power of the American people, the drastic cutting of such production as cannot be profitably disposed of, and the raising of prices, this latter going hand in hand with a devaluation of the dollar which is calculated to relieve the heavy debt burdens of the American farmers. The carrying out of this home program is now the focus of the Roosevelt Administration's efforts, so much so that it was decided upon as of far more importance than the possibility of agreement, at the World Economic Conference, on such matters as currency. It was this American attitude, indeed, which did much to make the Conference such an utter fiasco, Washington's position being made clear by President Roosevelt's statement of policy, issued July 3, the keynote of which was that "the sound internal economic system of a nation is a greater factor in its well-being than the price of its currency in changing terms of the currencies of other nations," referring to "old fetishes of so-called international bankers" which "are being replaced by efforts to plan national currencies with the objective of giving to those currencies a continuing purchasing power which does not greatly vary in terms of the commodities and needs of modern civilization," and declaring that "when the world works out concerted policies in the majority of nations to produce balanced budgets and live within their means, then we can properly discuss a better distribution of the world's gold and silver supply to act as a reserve bank of national currencies."

This does not mean that the importance of foreign trade has been wholly disregarded. Such trade is, however, of secondary significance for a country where more than ninety per cent of its produce is consumed at home. But even the seven or eight per cent in foreign trade is of importance, and a number of very influential bankers and industrialists in the United States have long insisted that there could be no permanent recovery from the depression without a big boost

in American exports. It was this influence, indeed, which led Roosevelt to so strongly favor the World Economic Conference at London. And even in the statement of July 3, quoted above, the American president declared that "restoration of world trade is an important partner, both in the means and in the result," and that it was necessary to "make easier the exchange of products which one nation has and the other has not."

The recognition of the importance of foreign trade is of special significance for China. Among the influential body of opinion which favors the expansion of the American export trade as a most vital element in any new prosperity, there are different orientations. Some look to the development of South America, with its great undeveloped resources but comparatively sparse population, as the big field for American salesmanship. A few look to the revival of the declining trade with Europe. But many American business men, and State Department officials as well, look to Asia,—China, India, Russia—but particularly to China with its teeming hundreds of millions, as the greatest possible outside market for American goods.

These men are fully aware of the difficulties involved,—of China's intense poverty, of her poor communications, her widespread banditry and insecurity. It is pointed out, however, that one of the most vital reasons for this is itself economic,—poor commuications. There are famines at times in districts within a few hundred miles of an area with a surplus. In the interior there are many districts where the farmer has no possible outlet for the surplus of a good harvest —food-stuffs which with modern transport facilities might go to the cities, or even abroad, in exchange for maufactured goods. And in the same way, of course, factory products (whether prouced in China or abroad) are prevented from reaching great areas of the interior.

The construction of railways and modern highways, together with proper care and use of China's existing waterways, would mean not only the possibility of a vast increase in trade. It would also mean, it is pointed out, a great increase in the power of the Central Government to assert its authority in all parts of the country, striking hard at Communist and other rebellious elements everywhere.. And American business men are not only strongly sympathetic with the crushing of Communism, but are furthermore interested in the extension and consolidation of the power of a Government which would assure protection and security for American investments. America has a surplus not only of goods but of money, and American investors would be more than willing to loan China the money with which to buy America goods,—if there is only elementary security that interest will be paid on the loans.

This latter may seem an unsound basis—to say the least—upon which to do business, and a writer in *The New Republic* recently pointed out that America as a whole would benefit from such a method only by the "increased activity and employment in the export industries—a result which could have been achieved just as well by dumping our exports, and an equivalent amount of American savings, into the sea." But this method is precisely the one which has made possible the enormous expansion of international trade which has accompanied the development of the capitalist system everywhere. Britain, first in the field, gained a "favorable" trade balance by selling ever greater quantities of manufactured goods, and buying raw materials and foodstuffs to a considerably lesser value than the exports. But whom, in sober fact, did the "favorable" trade balance favor? Clearly the industrial capitalists and financiers. It was they who made the profits from the sale of manufactured goods abroad. There was no enormous increase in the prosperity of the common people commensurate with the great increase in productive power with modern machinery, but there was a great increase in profits. And just as the surplus goods were shipped overseas to ever-expanding markets, the surplus profits were sent overseas as loans and investments which further developed the markets. The loans seldom returned to the creditors. They were, it seems, usually balanced, or more than balanced, by new loans.

The United States became a creditor country less than twenty years ago, the rapid change in her international financial position being due to the Great War. Since that time she has done an enormous amount of lending, this making possible the continued Europan purchases (and the continued payment of reparations by Germany) down to 1929. But America has failed to wholly acquire the idea that the business of selling goods by loaning people money to buy them is quite sound. There seems to be something shaky about prosperity built on such a basis.

Such doubts are due mainly to the fact that the United States is far more self-contained than any other great modern state. Whereas British industry, in its generations of development and growth, reached a stage when it dominated an industrial population quite dependent upon foreign trade, and wholly incapable of feeding itself with its limited agricultural area,—and whereas some areas in Europe followed Britain's example in this development of industrial "specialization,"—America's main market has always remained its internal market. Over ninety per cent of American-produced goods are consumed at home. And it was for this reason that Americans were first among industrial nations to evidence distrust of a prosperity based upon loaning money to create purchasers, and President Roosevelt was the first chief of any great modern state to enunciate the radical principle that the most vital step in economic recovery was to make it possible for the common people to consume the wealth produced by modern industry. In signing the Industrial Recovery Act two months ago he declared that "Decent living widely spread among our 125 million people eventually means the opening to industry of the richest market the world has known....It is the only way to utilize the so-called excess capacity of our industrial plants."

The measures which the Administration has taken towards the realization of this end have inevitably involved a vast extension of State powers. In addition to an enormous program of public works at State expense, there has been the deliberate devaluation of the dollar (largely aiming at relief of the debt-burdened farmers, and

meaning in actual practice partial expropriation of the money-owners), State compensation for destruction of "surplus" farm products, and an industrial plan involving marked wage increases and radical reduction in working hours. All this means an extension of State economic control quite unparalleled in peace time in the United States, for practice capitalists and financiers cannot be looked to for action on their own initiative in such matters. Each particular concern or group is inevitably looking out for its own economic interests, and even those who recognize the necessity of increasing wages and purchasing power cannot act alone without endangering their immediate profits.

It remains to be seen how far the measures taken will be adequate to bring purchasing power up to productive power. It is clear, however, that the old system of "every man for himself" has been tried and found wholly wanting. Private capitalism, with each owner seeking his own profits as best he can, has brought the economic system to the verge of breakdown. The tremendous productive power of modern industry, in the hands of private profit-seekers, has resulted not in increased prosperity, but in unparalleled, poverty and destitution for the mass of the people. And Roosevelt's "New Deal" is nothing less than the assertion that the prosperity of the masses of the people is of greater importance than the profits of individual capitalists and financiers, and that the State must step in, on behalf of the people, to save the economic system from utter and complete collapse. The main question is, just how far the Government can go without meeting serious resistance from capitalists and financiers. It is certain that in order to take up the present industrial capacity of America, purchasing power must be increased many times over, and that in order to distribute labor equitably in the highly mechanized industries working hours must be reduced fully one-half of the present standards. Can all this be done through private owners, without the Government taking even more complete control than it has already asserted? The "New Deal" has started America on a path where it will be very difficult to stop half-way.

This internal program has great significance for China. To the extent to which it increases the purchasing power of the American people, it will make possible increased exports from China to the United States, and China's raw silk and other export industries stand to gain thereby. But with the development of a planned economy for America, it is very likely that more will be done towards the expansion of the Chinese market also, especially through the building of railways. It has been estimated that the equipping of China with a railway system comparable to that in America would involve the use of U.S. $10,000,000,000 worth of rails, locomotives, cars, repair shops, etc. And every railway extension would mean an increase of trade.

The American program has another meaning for China also. The recognition that the wholly individualistic capitalist system has broken down in the very stronghold of economic individualism, and that the profit-motive has been found wholly indadequate to assure prosperity with present economic methods, is a lesson for China which should not be ignored. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, indeed, many years ago stressed the necessity of considering the interests of the common people first of all when adopting modern economic methods, pointed out that the profit-motive, unrestricted and uncontrolled, might well mean greater misery rather than greater prosperity for the masses, and favored State control on behalf of the nation. There is clearly a great deal in common between Dr. Sun's ideals and the "New Deal" which President Roosevelt has embarked upon. State control is no longer, today, a visionary thing, nor confined to Russia. It is an urgent necessity if modern mechanical and technical methods are to enrich, instead of to impoverish, the common people.

Japan Sets Out to Convince the World of Her Racial And Cultural Superiority

A FOREIGN correspondent in Tokyo recently sent the writer a translation from a Japanese magazine purporting to contain excerpts from an article written by General Sadao Araki, Imperial War Minister. The Japanese magazine in which the article appeared is known as the *Hinode*, In this article, Gen. Araki presented his view on the racial and cultural superiority of the Japanese to the following effect:

> "The Japanese are short in stature and somber in complexion but is there anything wrong in this? Though taller, the Europeans cannot sit up as erectly as do the Japanese. In the eyes of the Japanese all Europeans (also Americans) are regarded as cripples. The results of the Olympic Games proved that the Japanese are superior to the Europeans in physical efficiency.
>
> "In the spiritual domain the Japanese also surpass the Europeans in their ability to assimulate things. This is proved by the fact that the Japanese people have adopted and improved upon Christianity, Buddhism and Confucianism. Skeptics point to the fact that Japan borrowed the Chinese hiereglyph or "character" system of writing, but it remained for Japan to invent the "kana" or syllable which Japan has used for a thousand years, thus proving the Japanese are a thousand years ahead of the Chinese.
>
> "These facts prove that the Japanese people are not only fully qualified to march abreast of other nations in respect to natural ability, but in character are far superior to other peoples of the earth. What we particularly take pride in is our unparalleled national structure and national spirit. When we look back upon the history of the Divine foundation of our country, we cannot help having our hearts fill with deep emotion.
>
> "The Divine spirit in which the Japanese Empire was founded should not be confined within the country but should be introduced

all over the world in order that the Imperial Japanese spirit may become the ruling spirit of all mankind. The Divine Way thus laid out by Japan has therefore become the way for the rest of the world to follow!"

In addition to this declaration by the Imperial War Minister, most potent figure in the present Japanese Government, we read in the *Japan Advertiser* (June 25) of the formation of the "Nihon Bunka Remmel," or Federation for the Promotion of Japanese Culture, which is headed by Gaku Masumoto, former Governor of Fukuoka prefecture and now head of the Police Peace Preservation Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The object of the organization, according to the report, is to propagate the Japanese Spirit or Sacred Principles, not only among the people of Japan but over the whole world. Mr. Matsumoto, the promoter of the society declared there was "too much prattling about political and moral revolutions, hence the true significance of the National Spirit must be propagated, and all 'extraneous thoughts and ideas' removed, in order that the pristine strength of Japan's national ideal may be held up before the entire world." Finally, Mr. Matsumoto declared that the sublime moral and spiritual force which has persisted through 3,000 years of Japanese national life must be upheld as the "sublime moral and spiritual force of the entire world. Said Mr. Matsumoto, "The Third International, based on Leninism and the Fourth International, founded on Syndicalism have become things of the past. Therefore I insist that the Japanese movement will become the gospel of all mankind....It will become the Fifth Internationals in the relations of nations....The world of tomorrow must live on the basis of the Japanese spirit and I am convinced that the time has come when the Japanese people must lead the world in the Light of this Spirit."

No hint or suggestion here that Japan may have erred in her relations with other nations in the past two years, errors characterized by wholesale treaty violation, aggression upon the domain of a weaker neighboring state, airbombing and slaughter of thousands of defenceless men, women and children residing in unfortified Chinese towns and villages. On the contrary Japan has been right and the rest of the world wrong: therefore a skeptical world must be convinced of the righteousness of the Imperial Spirit to the end that whole world may in time be ruled by that same Divine Force. Or, to put it in the words of a high Japanese military officer, member of the staff of the Manchurian Kwangtung Army. "The world owes Japan a debt of gratitude for demonstrating that the various treaties and commitments adopted since the World War for the purpose of preserving international peace, were not worth the paper they were written on." And to prove that the rulers of present-day Japan are deadly serious in their intention to propagate internationally their so-called "sacred principles," the news reports from Tokyo in recent weeks have told of the intention of the Foreign Office to request a large appropriation for the creation of "cultural bureaus" in foreign countries.

What is the explanation of this superiority complex that has caused supposedly intelligent Japanese, men familiar with world civilizations and international rules of right and justice, to suddenly "run amok" and violate in wholesale fashion the entire fabric of treaties which the authorized representatives of Imperial Japan signed in apparent good faith? Dr. James L. Barton, for many years secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Congregational Church, offered the following explanation in the course of a recent article in the *Boston Transcript:*

"And yet, while we take off our hats to a people who have made in a little more than a half century progress never equalled by that of any other nation or race, we confess that we cannot understand Japan. We admire her people, her scholars, her artists, her builders of civilization, her progressive spirit, but individual Japanese puzzle us by their incomprehensibility and her diplomats throw the world into confusion. Is there a key to this puzzle?

"A tradition that has persisted in Japan from the dawn of its history, and that is still being taught to the childen today, ascribes the foundations of the empire to the supreme creating Kami, or Gods, whose descendants still rule the country, the present emperor being the 124th in direct descent from the Kami. Although the modern Japanese scholar may smile at the story, nevertheless this generation of Japanese has been reared upon it. What effect has this belief in divine origin had upon their relations to other nations? Does it to any degree explain national characteristics which are puzzling diplomats at the present time?

"In 1895 I was sent to Japan with three other men to adjust a grave misunderstanding over gifts by Americans, amounting to some $200,000, to a Japanese institution. The incorporators of the institution were all Japanese. The constitution contained two articles which by the constitution itself, were never to be changed. After some time had elapsed the American contributors were astonished to learn that the Japanese incorporators, whose chairman was a Justice of the Japanese Supreme Court, had eliminated the two "unchangeable articles" without consultation with the donors.

"There was no inclination to conceal what had been done. The incorporators acknowledged that they agreed to the articles which "were never to be changed" but "they did not then know that it would be better for the institution to change them." That was their only defense, which seemed to them entirely adequate. There seemed to be no consciousness that a contract had been broken or a trust betrayed.

"In 1904 Japan and Korea signed treaties by which the integrity and independence of the Korean Empire and the safety of the Imperial family were guaranteed by Japan. In 1910 the Japanese officially imprisoned the Korean Emperor and his household, and took possession of the government, annexing the country as "Chosen," making it an integral part of the Empire of Japan.

"The next year, at a meeting where the Japanese minister at Washington was the guest of honor, he was asked if in the 1904 treaty Japan had not guaranteed the integrity of the Korean Government and the protection of the Emperor. His reply was that this was all true and at the time Japan intended to keep the treaty but upon trial for five or six years it was found that it did not work as Japan expected and so there was nothing to do but annex the country. The Minister did not seem in the least embarrassed.

"And now, in our day, we find Japan accused by approximately all nations of violating treaties she has solemnly made with the League of Nations as well as with separate Powers, including the United States. She attacks and burns Chinese towns about Shanghai, claims that she is doing this in self-defense, and seems aggrieved that the world does not understand. She sets up a puppet government in Manchuria, proclaims to the world that Manchukuo is an indepedendent autonomous Chinese state, and is hurt because Western nations do not recognize it.

"To the League of Nations' report on the charge that she is violating treaty obligations, Japan replies, "Autonomy of Manchuria is not acceptable to Japan. We appreciate the League's voluminous report but our course was fixed before the report was com-

piled." Japan claims the right to be her own—and the only—interpreter of her acts in relation to the treaties she has signed.

"One cannot but raise the question as to how much Japan's tradition of divine origin gives her leaders a distinct superiority complex. Count Okuma wrote 40 years ago: "To this day the masses of the people firmly believe that the right of sovereignty remains in the hands of the descendants of the Kami" These traditional descendants are the rulers of Japan today."

Dr. Barton in the conclusion of his article said that the Japanese, in order to prevent their nation from becoming an outlaw to all the rest of the world, would have to solve three fundamental problems in their national life. First, Japan would have to divest herself of the idea that the rest of the world would recognize her leaders as possessing inherited supernatural qualities which place Japan on an eminence above that occupied by the leaders of other countries. Secondly, Japan must forget her military regime of former years and recognize she is a member of a great sisterhood of nations in which friendliness and goodwill go further and win more than militaristic domination. Thirdly, Japan must so reform her constitution as to bring her military elements within the realm of parliamentary or popular control. At the present time the military group, vested interests of the Choshu and Satsuma feudal clans, are out of reach of the people as a whole except as Parliament must vote the budget presented by the Privy Council, which stands close to the Emperor and is beyond popular influence or control. As the situation now exists in Japan, anyone who opposes the operations of the army or navy, which are alone answerable to the Emperor and his Councillors, is guilty of high treason.

This explains why the jails of Japan are now filled to overflowing with hundreds of college and university students and why numerous university professors, among them some of the most learned men of the Empire, are now serving long terms in the penitentiaries for harboring what the authorities have designated as "dangerous thoughts." It also explains why numerous thugs or gangsters who have assassinated high officials, are let off with light sentences, because they claimed they were actuated in their murderous activities by motives of high patriotism. In other words they are hailed as national heroes for ridding the Empire of "weak" or liberal-minded statesmen.

One of the foreign correspondents in Tokyo who is well-versed in Japanese affairs, recently worte an article dealing with present plans of the Japanese authorities to create a "sacred zone" or Holy City in the immediate vicinity of the Grand Shrine of Ise. Representations to this effect were made in the last session of the Imperial Diet and according to recent report the plans are assuming definite shape. Since few Occidentals or Chinese are familiar with the significance of this movement a few words of explanation are necessary. The most renowned of all temples in Japan are the Ise Shrines, which, according to legend and tradition, were dedicated before the Birth of Christ to the worship of the Goddess Teshio Ko Daijin, more commonly known as Amaterasu-o-kemi, or the Sun Goddess, from whom the Imperial line of Japanese Emperors claims unbroken descent. Thus the present Japanese Emperor Hirohito is the 124th Son of Heaven, direct descendant of Amaterasu-o-kemi, Sun Goddess, who ruled the affairs of Japan many centuries before the present Christian era. The various temples known as the Ise Shrines are located in Yamada, a little country town in the Ise Peninsula on Owara Bay. With reference to present plans for creating a Sacred Zone or Holy City in the vicinity of the Ise Shrines, the Tokyo correspondent wrote,

"The Isé Shrines are regarded as more than mere sacredetal emblems, more than just temples: they are to the Japanese, even to those who make no pretence at, or profession of, piety, the *fons et origo* of the Imperial line and so of the nation and, remembering this, one can understand the Japanese saying that so long as the Isé Shrines are properly looked after and properly attended to—so long as the eternal flame is kept burning here—so long will Japan endure.

"Here in the last resort—so runs the Japanese belief, especially that of the unsophisticated rural population—reposes the true safety of the nation, for it is unthinkable that the Sun Goddess could ever permit anything like indignity to herself which would be the case if Japan met with any serious temporal reverse. To this belief may be traced the Japanese belief that their arms will always be triumphant and their statesmen wise and cautious when confronted with anything like international danger.

"The Japanese Government, by choosing the present period, when the thoughts of the people are far from calm and when a general feeling of restiveness and anxiety pervades the nation, for further hallowing the Isé Shrines by planning a Holy City, is showing its knowledge and grasp of the psychology of the people. The creation of the Holy City and the elaborate rituals and ceremonials that, it may be taken for granted, will be employed to solemnise the occasion will, according to Japanese writers, "cause the fires of religious patriotism that burn deep in the soul of every Japanese to burn all the brighter."

A few years ago when Japan's authorized representative signed the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Pact, a considerable political commotion was stirred up in Japan because the anti-war pact contained a phrase reading "in the names of the respective peoples," or something to that effect. This caused a serious political commotion in Japan because no one has the right to speak for the "people" except the Imperial Emperor, who is regarded as of Divine origin, descendant of the Sun Goddess. Recently a high professor, leading authority on criminal law in Japan, Dr. Sachihiko Takikawa, was dismissed from his position by a special order of the Cabinet. The reason for this was that Prof. Takikawa had written a book dealing with the economic background of crime. This was regarded as a "dangerous thought" in Japan where all laws are "handed down" by the Emperor, hence are of Divine origin.

In view of Japan's recent activities in the Far East, particularly the determination of Japan's present-day rulers to assume a dominant position in Asia which carries with it the elimination of Occidental influence, creation of naval parity with America and Great Britain, and the propagation of the so-called Imperial Japanese Spirit throughout the world, it becomes highly necessary that Westerners familiarize themselves with the real meaning of Japanese psychology and the cultural foundation from which it springs. This is particularly true from the standpoint of Americans for indications point to the fact that the Japanese expansionist movement is more likely to cause complications in that quarter then elsewhere with the possible exception of Great Britain. Although Occidentals have been in more

or less intimate contact with Japan for many decades, it is a fact that few foreigners really understand Japan. The number of Japanese who are familiar with Occidental civilizations, forms of government and institutions are legion while the number of Westerners who have burrowed deeply into Japanese affairs is most limited. So long as Japan was more or less restricted to her own territorial limits it didn't make much difference whether foreigners made any special effort to understand Japan, but now that the present ruling class in Japan, supported as it is by a powerful military machine, has set about to enforce its Imperial Idea or "Spirit" upon Asia and the rest of the world, the subject can no longer be ignored with impunity. That the subject is of vital interest in China goes without saying—which probably explains why the so-called "Pan-Pacific Cultural Association" of Canton has recently reprinted for general distribution the well known treatise entitled, "The Invention of a New Religion" which was written by the late B. H. Chamberlain, emeritus professor of Japanese and Philology at the Imperial University of Tokyo. Prof. Chamberlain, who was of British nationality, resided in Japan for many years and in addition to this treatice was the author of the well-known, standard book, "Things Japanese."

Manchuria Becomes Most Chaotic, Bandit-Infested Section of China

THAT Manchuria under Japanese military domination has become the most chaotic, bandit-ridden section of Chinese territory and that foreigners residing in that area have been compelled to resort to self-protective measures to save their lives and properties, are the outstanding elements in the Manchurian situation based on evidence presented by consular officials and other foreign residents of the area. However, it is not necessary to go to the reports of foreign consular officials which are confidential and intended for the information of their home governments. The best evidence is that presented in the reports of foreign residents of the territory, plus the statements which appear in the dispatches of Japanese and other correspondents.

Of primary interest was a dispatch from the correspondent of the *New York Times*, an American stationed in Mukden. The dispatch was reproduced in the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo) on August 7, stating that the situation in Mukden had become so serious that members of the foreign community were compelled to resort to special measures for their own protection, a situation far worse than ever prevailed under the preceding Chinese administration, or with few exceptions ever prevailed in China proper in consequence of revolutions and civil wars since the downfall of the Manchu Empire in 1911. The dispatch from the *Times* correspondent, a long time resident of Mukden, stated that foreign residents of that city were employing Chinese and Russian sentries to protect their business offices while some were constructing electrified barbed-wired barriers about their residences. The Standard Oil Company had employed a large number of armed Russian guards to protect its property and one foreign family in the city had evacuated to Dairen for safety. The American consular authorities, after experiencing two bombing attempts, demanded that the Japanese and Manchukuo authorities adopt "quick remedial measures." There then followed a recital of bandit-incidents that occupied practically a column of small type, heading off with two attempts to bomb the American Consulate, two attempts to bomb the British Consulate, a bomb explosion in a vacant building, several attempts to bomb the Mukden railway station, a bandit attempt to obtain $50,000 from the Mukden branch of the National City Bank, a threat to assassinate the small son of a French banker unless he handed over a large sum to a bandit gang, the serious wounding of the American representative of the Texas Oil Company, killing of two Japanese sentries by plain-clothes men, kidnapping of numerous Chinese, etc., etc.

Obviously the most disconcerting phase of the situation from the standpoint of the Japanese rulers of the territory were reports indicating the unreliability of the so-called Manchukuo troops, or native Chinese forces which have been recruited, trained and armed by the Japanese since their original occupation of the Chinese provinces. There were at least a half-dozen cases of rebellions staged by the Manchukuo forces, one occurring in Mukden during an exhibition by a Japanese circus. Starting with a dispute over the admission price, the Chinese troops practically destroyed the circus, killed six Japanese circus employes and staged a general riot which was characterized by cries, "Kill the Japanese." Other incidents of this nature usually were accompanied by the revolting Chinese units killing their Japanese commanders and then fleeing to the mountainous regions. In one case the Manchukuo troops looted a town and carried away many of the citizens into captivity. The report in the *Times* stated that bandit depredations along the Japanese Government-owned and operated South Manchuria Railway were becoming "increasingly frequent despite augmented protective measures." A heavily-guarded train on the Mukden-Antung line was fired on and a Japanese woman passenger seriously wounded. One train on the Yingkow-Kaopangtze line was held up twice in one week. The Mukden-Hailun and Kirin-Tunghua lines, formerly owned by the Chinese but now seized and operated by the Japanese, have been subjected to bandit attacks involving the wrecking of trains and kidnapping of passengers while in some districts the situation had become so serious that the Japanese had constructed electrified barbed-wire barricades about the stations.

Also, it should be recorded that the Japanese have not been able to effect the release of a number of foreigners who have been held by bandits for many weeks. The Rev. Niels Nielsen, American missionary, who was carried away by bandits on April 11 is still in captivity and ac-

(Continued on Page 486)

MANCHURIA MOST BANDIT-INFESTED, CHAOTIC SECTION OF ASIA

VOLUNTEERS JOIN BANDITS

Town Pillaged: Merchants Carried Off

MANCHUKUO UNIT REVOLTS

Soldiers Kill Japanese Commander and Escape With 30 Police

MANCHU BANDITS

A TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE

Lone Man to Escape Bandits Tells of Fearful Tortures

Russian Survivor Of Gold-Seeking Party Describes How Stakes Were Driven Into Bodies Of Comrades Until They Disclosed Hiding Place Of Gold

DAIREN TO WITNESS BUCCANEERS' TRIAL

Japanese Capture Bandits
Nippon Dempo Service

LETTERS FROM NIELSEN TO WIFE SAY HE IS ILL

Fears Felt That Missionary Cannot Survive Much Longer as Captive of Bandit Gang

Colonel Tao Killed

Bandit Attacks Result In Death

8 Killed, 29 Kidnapped As Depredations Continue In Manchoukuo

BANDITS WOULD JOIN MANCHUKUO TROOPS

Outlaws Under Li and Chang Start to March on Stronghold of Marshal Feng

YING KILLED BY JAPANESE

Six Gunboats Return to Fuchin from Fuyuan After Fighting Against Outlaws There

Thursday, July 13, 1933

ANTI-BANDIT DRIVE

Bandit-Band Scattered
Nippon Dempo Service

BRIGANDS CAPTURE MANCHUKUO POLICE

Seventeen Mounted Officers Carried Away After Fighting at Luanshihshan

CAUSE ANTI-BANDIT DRIVE

Dozen Korean Railway Workers Also Abducted by Outlaws Seven Believed Killed

Bandits Waylay and Kill Entire Korean caravan

Murdered Were En Route to New Rice Fields Which They Were to Cultivate

EVEN CHILDREN KILLED

Troops Corner 10,000 Bandits

Strong Native and Japanese Forces Drive Against Bandits

Garrison In Puppet State Is Disarmed

Japanese Troops Take Guns Away As Mutiny Scheme Is Suspected

UNRULY TROOPS KILL FIVE IN CIRCUS RAID

BANDIT TERRORISM OF MANCHURIA TOLD

New York Receives Account of Cruel Depredations of Outlaws in Mukden Area

SPECIAL GUARDS HIRED

Japanese Quarters Believe Outrages Are Directed from Shanghai and Peiping

JAPANESE TROOPS SAVE TOWN FROM LOOTING

Smuggling On Increase Again

Following Short Relapse Smuggling Activities Are Renewed

Base Of Bandits Reported Taken

Manchoukuo Fleet Active In Chasing Renegades From Fuyuan

Japanese Unit Fights Bandits

Outlaws Repulsed But Nipponese Sustain Casualties

The headlines reproduced herewith from Japanese newspapers issued chiefly between July 21 and Augst 6, give newspaper readers some idea of the rapidly increasing banditry and chaos in Manchuria. This reproduction of clippings from the English-language press of Japan is a continuation of similar reproductions which appeared in *The Review* on July 8, 15 and 29.

BANDITS, OPIUM, GUN-RUNNING IN JAPAN'S MANCHUKUO "PARADISE"

NATIONALISTS PLAN MANCHURIA TROUBLE

Organization Formed to Foment Resistance to Authorities Here

30 MANCHU RAIL WRECKERS ARE CAPTURED AFTER RAID

Arrest of Gang Reveals Scheme for Loosening Bolts and Planting Dynamite

BANDITS TAKE FORTY CAPTIVES IN ATTACK

July 25

Several Passengers on Kirin-Hailung Train Are Shot in Attempt to Escape

TROOPS START PURSUIT

Devastation is Spread Among Villages by Assault of More than 1,000 Outlaws

6 More Nippon Vessels Seized

Foreign Office Learns Of Action By U.S.S.R. Authorities

Bandit Clearing Continues

JAPANESE CASUALTY LIST REACHES 11,294

Total of 2,530 Killed in Shanghai and Manchuria, 8,764 Are Invalided

July 22

BANDITS CONTINUE ATTACKS

Three Japanese, Four Manchurians Are Killed in Assault on Motorcars

S.M.R. Guard Killed

LIAO RIVER BANDITRY

Bandits Take Man From Harbin Job

Brigands Active Throughout Manchuria; Arms Smuggled Ashore On Coast

RAILWAY GUARD SLAIN IN ATTACK BY BANDITS

July 26

Two Others Wounded in Skirmish Near Tashan—Cleanup Drive Is Continuing

MANCHUKUO BANDITRY

Japanese-Manchukuo Anti-Bandit Detachment Observe Truce On Account Of Heavy Weather; Clear Days Bring Intensive Camp Bombing

FREIGHT TRAIN ENGINEER TAKEN AFTER TRAIN SEIZED

2 More Corps For Manchuria Railway

War Office Measure Takes Effect October 1; Need Urgent

DAIREN'S BIG INDUSTRY

DRUG SMUGGLERS SENTENCED

9 Japanese Die Fighting Bandits

Captain Hoshino Is Among Dead; Eight Others Are Injured

Farmers Battle With Old Weapons

Ancient Guns Brought Into Play To Beat Off Bandits

BANDITS CAPTURE SHIP

JEHOL ENCOURAGED TO PRODUCE OPIUM

July 26

Manchukuo Government Using Every Means to Stimulate Larger Crop

TAXES REDUCED BY HALF

Receipts to Go to Provincial Treasury; Purchase to Be a State Monopoly

FIGHTING HEAVY ODDS

REINFORCEMENTS GO TO AID OF OMURA DETACHMENT

MA'S FORMER MEN TRY DISTURBANCE

Manchoukuo News Service

LUNGWANGMIAO IS TAKEN BY MURASE DETACHMENT

One Japanese Soldier Killed in Fighting Bandits Near Santaokang

Bandits Are Active In South Manchuria

July 18

Japanese Troops Kept Busy Repulsing Attacks

3 Japanese Die In Bandit Raid

July 21

Motor Caravan Is Attacked Near Chaoyang; Four Manchurians Killed

CHIANG SENDING AGENTS FOR DISTURBANCES HERE

Arms and Ammunition Found on Board British Steamer Detained by Dairen Police

Further reproduction of headlines from the English-language press of Japan and Dairen, graphically indicating the breakdown of Japanese military administration in China's northeastern provinces. The headlines reproduced on this page and the preceding page, together with the accompanying article, are a continuation of previous reproductions of a similar character which appeared in the issues of *The Review* on July 8, 15 and 29.

MANCHURIA BECOMES MOST CHAOTIC, BANDIT-INFESTED SECTION OF CHINA

(*Continued from page 483*)

cording to letters smuggled out of the bandits lair he is seriously ill and is not expected to live unless liberated shortly. Three British officers, A. D. Blue, C. Johnson and W. E. Hargrave, who were taken from their ship by pirates at Newchwang on March 29 are also still in captivity despite the demands of the British consular authorities that the Japanese do something to effect their release. According to a report recently brought to Shanghai by a foreign resident of Mukden the situation has become so critical that no foreigner dares venture into the country outside the towns along the railway. This is particularly true within the zone of the South Manchuria Railway which previously was peaceful but now is entirely bandit infested. A report by the official Japanese *Rengo* service from Mukden on August 11 stated that bandits had attacked a motor-bus one mile from Anshan, near Mukden, and had carried away a dozen Chinese passengers. Another report from Harbin, also on August 11, stated that Joyu Yamagouchi, member of the Harbin staff of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, was shot and killed by bandits in the outskirts of Harbin on August 10.

The visual evidence of Manchurian chaos and banditry, from the standpoint of the newspaper reader, is presented by the reports which appear in the English-language newspapers of Japan and Dairen. The headlines reproduced herewith were clipped from English-language newspapers in Japan and at Dairen, the issues dating chiefly from July 21 to August 6, thus covering a period of about 16 days and constituting a continuation of similar reports previously published in *The Review* on July 8, 15 and 29. The actual number of clippings telling of bandit incidents between July 21 and August 6 exceeded sixty, many of them telling of minor incidents but some dealing with more serious affairs such as the killing of six, eight or a dozen Japanese soldiers in battles with large bandit gangs. One report told of seventeen mounted Manchukuo policemen being captured by bandits at Luanshihshan; another of an entire Korean caravan being massacred and then there are the reports of arms smuggling which apparently has become a most profitable enterprise and greatly on the increase. One such report told of a Chinese ship, flying an American flag, which landed a large cargo of arms on the Manchurian coast and another report told of large stocks of arms and munitions being found on a British boat in the Dairen harbor. A short time previously there was a sensational report of Japanese soldiers and employes of the Japanese munition depot in Mukden being involved in a gigantic arms selling plot, the materials sold to bandits including machine-guns. The total Japanese Army casualties since the beginning of the Manchurian affair in September 1931 to July 22 was 11,294 according to an official report of the Tokyo War Office. Space is too limited for the publication of detailed reports which would require several columns to enumerate, hence the reader is referred to the reproductions of the newspaper headlines which tell their own story of increasing chaos in the Manchukuo "paradise."

But in spite of the visual evidence presented by the reports of foreign observers and the dispatches in the Japanese newspapers, the Tokyo warlords still maintain that conditions in Manchuria are "improving." Often these reports are contradictory, for example, General Sadao Araki, Minister of War, reported on August 8 that Manchukuo was "enjoying a healthy development," but the next paragraph in the official *Rengo* message quoted Araki as stating there still are some 70,000 bandits in Kirin province alone. He declared that this number represented a "remarkable decrease in the number of outlaws." Nothing was stated about conditions in the other three Chinese provinces now under Japanese military domination, but a *Reuter* message from Harbin on August 14 stated that a combined Japanese and Manchukuo force had again started out on an expedition to the Ussuri river with the object of suppressing 5,000 "communist" bandits under Kao Yu-shan, who allegedly was being assisted by secret agents from Soviet Russia. This action allegedly is being taken in retaliation for the recent Soviet arrest of eleven white Russian spies, including a Prince Ukhtomski, who allegedly were sent into Russian territory by the Japanese military authorities at Harbin.

Of final interest in connection with this review of Japanese military activities in Manchuria, were recent reports from Japanese sources dealing with the expence of the adventure. A report in the *Japan Chronicle* (Kobe) on July 16 quoted General Araki, War Minister, as stating that the expenditure from the Imperial treasury this year would be approximately Yen 140,000,000, "provided the work of re-establishing peace and order and other political schemes proceeded as planned and nothing untoward happened." He expressed the hope that in the event conditions returned to normal the expenditure from the Japanese treasury next year might be reduced to Yen 80,000,000, but actually he did not hold out much hope because he stated it shortly would be necessary for the Japanese military authorities to make heavy expenditures on armament equipment of a "permanent nature" in Manchuria. These expenditures from the Japanese treasury for military activities in Manchuria, now estimated well in excess of Yen 500,000,000, are in addition to the expenditures from the Manchukuo treasury, which, according to the published budget (*Osaka Mainichi* July 21) amount to $41,967,307, which figure did not include a special item of $5,382,500 for the construction and equipment of factory for the manufacture of army clothing. These two items, plus the sum appropriated from the Tokyo treasury for Japanese military activities brings the grand total to about $190,000,000, thus proving that the Japanese military adventure into Chinese territory has been a costly one and from present prospects is likely to continue so for many years, providing the Japanese are ever able to gain the confidence of the 30,000,000 Chinese inhabitants of the area who are now practically 100 percent hostile.

World-Touring Missouri Journalists Spend Week in Shanghai

A party of nineteen graduate students of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, accompanied by Prof. Roscoe B. Ellard and Mrs. Ellard and their two children spent this week in Shanghai in the course of a "correspondence tour of the world." The tour is part of the regular graduate course in journalism and all of the members of the party are writers for various newspapers in the United States. While in Shanghai the party was entertained by alumni of the school residing here and also by the local Chinese newspapers and Chinese officials.

Wang Ching-wei Explains Chahar Situation---Feng Returns to Taishan

THE Central Government's policy toward the Chahar crisis, which has created considerable political anxiety throughout the country, particularly in the south, was explained in the course of an article which Wang Ching-wei contributed to the Aug. 15 issue of the *People's Tribune*. With reference to the government's predicament occasioned by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's policy in opposing the Japanese after the Government had signed the Tangku truce agreement, Mr. Wang reiterated the decision not to use force. But on the other hand, he emphasized that the Government likewise would not follow a laissez-faire or "do-nothing" policy.

Since Mr. Wang's article apparently was written prior to Marshal Feng's sudden decision to retire, it leaves the impression that a compromise was reached, the terms of which have not as yet been disclosed, but which has been responsible for reports in the Chinese newspapers that the Feng political group may take a larger part in public affairs than has been the case in the recent past. Li Lieh-chun, a Feng adherent, who has been residing in Shanghai in practical retirement for a considerable period, is now in Kuling conferring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. It was Li Lieh-chun who arranged the compromise whereby Feng surrendered his position in Chahar and returned to his previous temple abode on Mount Taishan in Shantung province, which area is governed by his former lieutenant, Gen. Han Fu-chu.

Wang Ching-wei, in the course of his article, explained that when the Government's troops were opposing the Japanese in the vicinity of the Great Wall that Marshal Feng along with other members of the Military Affairs Commission was instructed to come to the Capital to discuss measures of national defence. This indicated the Government did not wish to act arbitrarily without consultation with the various military leaders. Therefore when the truce with the Japanese was arranged, the Government was prepared to assume full responsibility for the action. In consequence the Government could not permit any one individual to declare the truce null and avoid.

Then followed Mr. Wang's important declaration that the Tangku truce, while a "painful matter" did not eliminate the question of the three northeastern provinces and Jehol. "We will strive for the restoration of the three northeastern provinces and Jehol, but our efforts in this regard must be well directed and by all means must be unanimous, for the question cannot be solved by any one individual or any one part of the country." The President of the Executive Yuan then referred to the war with Japan in 1905 in which China was forced to cede Formosa to Japan and attributed that catastrophe to the activities of two recalcitrant generals, which led to the Japanese occupation of Formasa and ultimate annexation of the island. "The Government has neither ceded the three northeastern provinces and Jehol, nor has it ceded Chahar....Feng's action was therefore most inappropriate as it would have made Chahar another Formosa....It is, of course, not appropriate to reveal the details of the Government's plans at this moment. Feng seemed to think that the northeastern provinces and Jehol could be restored in the same manner that Dolonor was restored....but the national crisis has come to such a pass that what China needs is genuine strength....This is the real reason why the Government could not let the Chahar situation drag on and solve itself." Mr. Wang concuded his statement with the declaration, "The only way of overcoming the present crisis lies in consolidating our national vitality, which in turn depends on the developing of our people's strength."

Preceding this declaration on the Feng-Chahar crisis, now apparently solved automatically through the Christian General's retirement, Wang Ching-wei devoted considerable attention to the Communist situation and the Government's policy with regard to the proceeds of the $50,000,000 cotton and wheat loan which was negotiated by T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, with the United States Government. Regarding the Communist situation, Mr. Wang declared: "Communist banditry in Kiangsi province constitutes an ailment in the heart of the country. Unless the Communist bandits are exterminated, it will not only be impossible for us to consolidate the strength of our people but our efforts at national defence will also be rendered futile. No one can, therefore, deny that the suppression of the Communist banditry is our most urgent immediate task. The American cotton and wheat loan, according to Mr. Wang, is the only concrete economic assistance thus far received by the government from foreign sources. It has nothing to do with political questions. The loan was concluded on the initiative of the Chinese Government and was not forced on China by the United States. There is no foundation whatever to the charge that the loan may lead to the control of China by the League and there likewise is no foundation to the charge (by Canton) that the loan will lead to civil warfare....The Central Political Council and Legislative Yuan both have resolved that the proceeds of the loan will be used for the development of agricultural and industrial enterprises in accordance with plans to be formulated by the Executive Yuan. The Military Affairs Commission has solemnly declared it will not appropriate the proceeds of the loan for military expenditures, therefore there is no possibility of the transaction bringing about another civil war. Finally, Mr. Wang declared the loan was not motivated by diplomatic considerations; that the Government was not "bent on playing one Power against another" as the Japanese have charged. "I now officially declare that China, seeing the imperative need for constructive enterprises as well as her inadequacy in many material respects, is determined to enhance her economic and technical relations with the rest of the world. On the part of China this is a means of self-preservation and independence. To the rest of the world this is a policy of coexistence....In view of the inadequacy of our national vitality, we strongly feel that we are not only unable to dispute with others, but are also in no position to make friends with them.

Moreover, so long as we are not strong ourselves, no State will ally itself with us against some other Power or Powers. We believe the only means of national salvation at present lies in consolidating our national strength. We must not entertain high but impossible hopes, nor leave our fate to chance. What we now need is genuine strength for self-preservation, but not for doing harm to others. We are so resolved today when our national strength is still inadequate; we will not deviate from this resolution even when our strength is adequate."

FENG REITERATES POLICY BUT RETIRES TO TAISHAN

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who emerged from his retirement ten months ago and went to Chahar with the determination of opposing the Japanese, has now relinquished his self-assumed command of the "People's Anti-Japanese Army," and returned to his mountain retreat in Shantung province. He left Kalgan with a strong armed guard on August 14 and proceeded without interference from any of his erstwhile enemies directly to Shantung province. In a brief interview at Tientsin he declared he had no intention of taking part in any renewal of armed strife; that his only hope had been to recover the lost territories. He said that 1,600 of his men had been killed in the fighting for the recovery of Dolonor and that Dolonor was still in Chinese hands despite the repeated bombing of the position by the Japanese. He also disclosed the significant information that Gen. Li Shou-chung, the Japanese puppet commander near Dolonor who has some 7,000 men under his command, had offered to desert the Japanese and cooperate with Feng in the recovery of Jehol. However, a *United Press* dispatch from Mukden on Aug. 14 quoted Japanese military reports as stating that Dolonor had been captured on the preceding day.

General Sung Chieh-yuan, former Feng subordinate, who has been re-appointed governor of Chahar, was quoted by *Reuters* correspondent in Peiping on August 15 as expressing considerable apprehension regarding the future of the province. He said that the retirement of Feng had only settled half of the problem, and that some 40,000 miscellaneous troops in the area would have to be dealt with. General Sung, who is still in Peiping, also stated that Dolonor was captured by the Japanese on August 13.

PEIPING COUNCIL APPEALS TO JAPS TO EVACUATE DOLONOR

The Peiping Military Council on August 15 officially notified Col. Shibayama, Japanese Military Attache of the evacuation of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang from Chahar and requested that the Japanese evacuate Dolonor "in accordance with the spirit of the Tangku truce agreement." The reply of the Japanese military authorities was not given.

The Japanese military headquarters in Changchun, capital of Manchukuo, according to a *Rengo* dispatch on August 15 declared its definite opposition to the reported assumption of the post of chairman of the five provinces in the northeast by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Just which five provinces were meant by the Japanese was not stated, but the commander of the Japanese Kwantung army was quoted to the effect that such a move on the part of the Nanking Government "would be a violation of the terms of the Tangku truce." The report stated the Chinese authorities had been warned to the foregoing effect by the Japanese military commander.

The Peiping *Morning Post* in the course of a discussion of the problem of rehabilitating the so-called "neutral" zone between Peiping-Tientsin and the Great Wall, stated that the Japanese were sending large numbers of "secret emissaries" into the neutral zone, ostensibly to engage in trade, but actually to sell drugs and spy upon Chinese military affairs in north China. The paper declared, "There is no doubt that the Japanese military reservists will be a constant source of trouble to our authorities in the demilitarized zone, hence it is necessary for the Chinese authorities to watch this situation and guard their steps carefully in connection with the work of rehabilitating the zone.

Railway communication on the section of the Peiping-Mukden railway between Tientsin and Shanhaikwan has beeen resumed and according to a report in the *Sun Pao* on Aug. 14 the Chinese have demanded the right to return their magistrates and other officials to Shanhaikwan where the railway passes the Great Wall. It was also stated the Chinese would demand the evacuation of all passes in the Wall which are now held by the Japanese army.

CANTON GENERALS PRO-NANKING, POLITICIANS OPPOSED

In the course of a long article on the Canton situation published in the *China Times* on August 9, it was stated that Generals Chen Chi-tang and Li Tsung-jen, controlling the military in the south, are continuing to support General Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanking Government, but they constantly are being pressed by the Canton politicians to oppose the National Government even to the extent of severing relations and establishing an independent administration. Much of the political controversy is now directed, apparently toward the control of the forthcoming Fifth National Kuomintang Congress scheduled for the end of the present year.

Civil War in Szechuen Still in Progress

Desperate fighting continues along the Min River between the rival forces. It is understood that General Liu Wen-huei, commander of the 24th Army, is preparing to withdraw into Sikang and has ordered his troops to gather large food supplies before they evacuate Szechuen. It is said General Liu Wen-huei is trying to secure 20,000 piculs of rice before leaving his present position on the Min River. Most of the buildings along the river have been leveled by the heavy bombardment on both sides.

A recent Chengtu message stated that 25 bombing planes were now making a concerted bombing raid on General Liu Wen-huei's positions on the right bank of the Min River while the heavy artillery of the Allied Army have also received orders to advance to bombard the 24th Army.

It is reported that General Liu Wen-huei recently spent representatives to Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi to ask for assistance but everywhere his request was turned down. It is said that General Liu is preparing to penetrate into Yunnan if he is unable to make a stand on the right bank of the Min River.

General Liu Hsiang sent a telegram to Shanghai last week emphatically denying that he had sent any representative to this city or to Canton.

Three representatives of the refugees in the Red districts in Northern Szechuen are now on their way to Shanghai to solicit relief for the refugees in that province.

Interviewed on the political situation in Kokonor (Chinghai), Chang Nai-kung, special deputy for the inspection of civil affairs in Kansu and Kokonor, stated at Sian Aug. 13 that the civil, financial and judicial affairs of Kokonor are in the hands of Lieut.-General Ma Pu-fang, Commander of the newly organized 9th Division, who is the "dictator" of Kokonor while General Ma Lin, Chairman of the Kokonor Provincial Government, is only a figurehead. The people there are under a heavy financial burden, he said.

In spite of the opposition manifested against him by the Dalai Lama of Tibet, the Panchan Lama, who is now in Suiyuan, has telegraphed to the Nanking reporting that he will leave for Tsinghai this autumn to carry out pacification work in that province.

The Southwest Political Council has received an urgent telegram from General Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government, denying the report that he would send troops to assist General Liu Wen-huei of Szechuen in the latter's fight against General Liu Hsiang.

General Huang Mu-sung, Pacification Commissioner for Sinkiang, has been instructed by the Central Government to return to his original post as Assistant Chief-of-Staff to the National Army.

The Shanghai Indian Mustims Society gave a tea party at the Metropole Hotel August 10 in honor of Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, life president of the Western Islamic Association in England, who recently arrived here. He will visit Peiping, before leaving here for Singapore and Indian on his way back to London.

Reflections on the "Missing Millions" of Patriotic Contributions

BY HOH CHIH-HSIANG

QUITE a furore has been stirred up among the public bodies in Shanghai following the publication by Gen. Ma Chan-shan of an account of contributions received by him during his anti-Japanese campaign in Manchuria. It is generally estimated that no less than $20,000,000 were raised both in China and abroad for his war-chest, but in his statement, Gen. Ma acknowledged the receipt of $1,713,842.67 only. Added to this startling revelation of Gen. Ma, is a telegram of Gen. Li Tu from Kiangsi to Gen. Chu Ching-lan, inquiring about the disposal of the public contributions and urging an investigation into the accounts. Gen. Li in his telegram stated that the contributions which had passed through Gen. Chu's hands were reported to have totalled more than $3,800,000.00, but he was not fully aware how this huge sum of money was spent and who were the chief beneficiaries thereof. While he was not inclined to share the belief that Gen. Chu had been deceived and defrauded by his associates in the handling of the fund, Gen. Li continued, nevertheless he hoped that Gen. Chu would give a detailed account of all the contributions received by him and explain the manner of their disposal in order that the public may know that the money had been spent for the purpose for which it was intended. In an interview with a local Chinese paper, Gen. Li was quoted as stating that the contributions received by him from Gen. Chu Ching-lan were heavily discounted and that while he was obliged to acknowledge receipt of, for instance, $10,000, the actual amount he got was only $6.000, the other 40 per cent of the sum being retained by Gen. Chu for other purposes in connection with the Anti-Japanese activities.

Since the publication of the foregoing two statements by Gens. Ma and Li, considerable indignation has been aroused among the various civil organizations in Shanghai and a Contributions Audit Committee has been organized to investigate into accounts of the contributions. Incidentally the newspapers are full of conflicting reports, charges of corruption and denials, exchange of heated arguments, spirited condemnations. The investigating bodies charge that the various Associations handling the contributions were guilty of misappropriation and peculation, but the latter make a complete denial of the accusations and aver that they never committed any abuses and every cent of the contributed fund was properly spent. It seems that both parties are right according to themselves, but the fact stands out prominently that a considerable sum apparently is missing and not satisfactorily accounted for. Where has this huge sum of money gone? To what channel has it been diverted? Were the people in charge of its custody and disposal guilty of abuses in the form of waste, extravagance, misappropriation or embezzelement? Were the recipients of the funds the right men worthy of support? Were the receipts given by them authentic or fictitious? And in the end, what is the aggregate sum of all the contributions? These are the questions for which the contributing public is demanding satisfactory and convincing answers.

In connection with the present movement for auditing the accounts of the contributions, the writer had an interview with a leading public welfare worker who is a member of the one the organizations handling the contributions. In the course of the interview, my informant stated that the disappearance of the large sums of contributions was by no means unaccountable, but a thorough auditing of the accounts would seem an impossibility, as the receipts of the remittances by Chinese communities abroad are very difficult to be assembled in one place. Since the Mukden Outbreak in September of 1931, he said, many associations sprang up in Shanghai to raise subscriptions for the support of the volunteers in Manchuria in their anti-Japanese activities. The organizations which handled the contributions included the Government offices, banking institutions, commercial bodies, public welfare organizations and various associations specially created for the purpose. The most notable among these organizations, were the Military Affairs Commission, Ministry of War, Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Northeastern Volunteers' Support Society, the Northeastern Refugees' Relief Association, the Shanghai Citizens' Council, the Liaoning-Kirin-Heilungkiang People's Support Society (at Peiping), the Chinese Red Cross and possibly several other organizations. According to him, some of the contributions donated by the overseas Chinese communities for Gen. Ma Chan-shan or other designated volunteer leaders were never forwarded to them, but detained by the receiving organs and in some cases, no receipts were ever issued for the contributions. My informant declined to commit himself as to whether any of the foregoing organizations are exposed to the charge of misappropriation, but he averred that only a small amount of the contributions actually reached the volunteers who fought against the Japanese invaders in the field.

The failure to forward the contributions to the Manchurian volunteer leaders, he explained, was due to various causes. In the first place, while funds remitted to certain organizations were purposely detained and diverted to some other use, in other cases, the funds received by the banks could not be forwarded because of the difficulty of locating the particular volunteer leaders due to their secrecy of movement. These funds were however not returned to their donors, but retained and utilized for business purposes. Secondly, there might be some serious mistakes in the distribution of the funds. During the climax of the Anti-Japanese movement in Manchuria, there were reported to be altogether 72 different volunteer armies in Manchuria and each of the so-called armies stationed a representative in Shanghai to solicit subscriptions. Most of these self-claimed representatives were armed with credentials bearing the official seals of their respective commanders and it was very difficult to detect whether they were really authorized agents of the volunteers or merely impostors who capitalized on the national misfortune. In this way, large sums were were distributed to these men, but what they did with them it is impossible to ascertain. However, one thing seems certain that only a small portion of the contributions actually went to the volunteers for whom they were raised, but a greater portion of the funds was misappropriated by the self-claimed agents. Thirdly, a big sum allegedly had gone directly or indirectly into the hands of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and Tang Yu-lin. According to my informant, the so-called Liaoning-Kirin-Heilungkiang Pepole's Support Society was actually organised by the subordinates of Marshal Chang including the representatives of Tang Yu-lin, but nominally headed by General Chu Chin-lan. This organization received huge amounts of money from General Chu which were mostly contributed by the organizations in Shanghai and abroad. Before the Japanese campaign in Jehol early this year, General Chu handed over $100.000 to General Tang Yu-lin for the reorganization of his troops and strengthening of the defense. General Chu thought that with this gift of money, the disreputable Tang might be induced to put up a fight, but contrary to his expectations, he pocketed the money and never made any preparations for resistance. General Chu must be credited with good intentions in distributing the funds to the various groups, but the unfortunate part of the affair is that they had gone into undeserved quarters.

While the gentleman the writer interviewed was very cautious in his statements and reserved in his comments on the disappearance of the contributions, the various Chinese papers in Shanghai voiced strong criticisms and condemned the persons handling the contributions as grafters. The *Shun Pao* in an editorial entitled "Embezzlement of Contributions" on August 1 commented:

"Yesterday General Ma Chan-shan formally announced that the total amount of money which he received during his campaign in Heilungkiang was only $1,700,000.

"The total amount of contributions collected aggregated $20,000,000. General Ma only received one-tenth of this sum, nine-tenths of which remains unaccounted for. All these contributions were made by patriotic citizens of China, some of whom sold their belongings to raise funds for the purpose. Yet those in charge of the funds were heartless enough to fill their own pockets with this money, which was intended for national salvation.

This very fact indicates the lack of public spirit existing among the Chinese people.

"In the present case, when General Ma Chan-shan started to fight against the Japanese in Heilungkiang, the people at home contributed liberally to his war-chest. They thought every cent of the contributions made would go to General Ma as the offices accepting the contributions were known to be trustworthy ones. They never thought such reliable organizations would embezzle the funds to the extent of nine-tenths. What will the people feel when they are called upon to contribute to some worthy purpose in the future, when these organizations command no faith among the public?"

While many other local Chinese papers have also passed adverse remarks against the mishandling of the contributions, the most severe indictment that has ever appeared in print was made by the *Morning Post* in an editorial on August 10, openly charging General Chu Ching-lan with abuses of the funds and urging a thorough auditing of the accounts and punishment of those guilty of misappropriation. The editorial pointed out that considerable misgiving has been aroused over the questions as to what is the total amount of the contributions, how had they been disposed of and whether those in charge of them are guilty of embezzlement. To remove these misgivings and suspicions, the paper said, there was no other way but a thorough auditing of the accounts of the contributions received by the different organizations. Since their establishment, the paper continued, the various associations in Shanghai for the support of Manchurian Volunteers and the relief of the war refugees have never published detailed accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the contributions. Under such circumstances, who can rest assured, the paper queried, that there had not been abuses in the disposal of the funds. Further, General Chu Ching-lan who had handled millions of contributions has never published any statement regarding their disposal, but allegedly permitted his associates and underlings to lavish on them. Of all the contributions he had received, how much had actually been devoted to the benefit of the volunteers or the refugees, perhaps Gen. Chu himself could hardly tell, not to say contributors. Further, one man allegedly received large sums from Gen. Chu amounting to more than $100,000 as publicity expenses and another man was said to have been paid a sum of $30,000 for his trip to the North for the encouragement of the troops. These disbursements allegedly were not only contrary to the original intentions of their donors, but in fact amounted to a diversion of the funds. There were further allegations in the Chinese papers that certain staff members of the organizations lived extravagantly, travelled about in expensive motor cars and conducted themselves in a manner not in keeping with the seriousness of the crisis facing the nation.

After pointing out the necessity and importance that both the government and the public should take an interest in the matter, the editorial urged that the auditing should be undertaken with thoroughness, expedition and courage. Only by thoroughness, the paper emphasized, can it be ascertained as to what is the total amount of the contributions received by the different organizations, whether the sum received agreed with the sum contributed, whether the contributions had been spent for the purposes of support of the volunteers and the relief of the refugees, who were the parties benefited by the contributions, whether all the contributions were recorded and given receipts, whether these receipts were genuine or fictitious, whether there had been fraud and embezzlement of the funds by the people handling them and whether there had been unauthorised diversions of the funds. Unless and until all these points are thoroughly probed, the various organizations and persons can not be free from suspicion. Secondly, the auditing must proceed with expedition, lest the various organizations gain time to falsify or destroy evidences. Thirdly, the matter should be faced with courage and no obstruction in auditing by the so-called prominent personalities heading the different bodies be tolerated. In this way, the matter can be thoroughly exposed and a warning be served to those who want to capitalise on national misfortune by virtue of their social prominence.

Pending the outcome of the investigations, it would seem advisable on our part to reserve comments on the affair and the various organizations and persons participating in the work should be given the benefit of presumed innocence before guilt is proved. However, the various organizations contain within themselves certain inherent defects which are likely to give rise to abuses. While practically all of them are headed by some well-known personalities of social importance, the actual work of handling and disposing of the money was handled by what may be described as a professional class of patriotic workers who live and thrive on patriotism. It may be taken for granted that personal integrity of the individual leaders is above approach and unassailable, but how can these leaders guarantee the trustworthiness of this army of professional patriots? In this respect, allowances would have to be given for possible abuses. Granting that this assumption is wrong, the cause of the Anti-Japanese Movement has suffered rather than gained by the too multitudinous organizations. For, aside from the overhead expenses for their maintenance, there is a large regular outlay in the form of salaries to the hired "Love Country" workers, a considerable portion of which could have been saved and devoted to some profitable use. Further, the different organizations had been virtually independent of one another in their activities and in a way rival organs for soliciting suscriptions. There had not been any unified and centralised organ to control and administer the funds and this lack has given rise to various forms of abuses. If the leaders engaged in the work had percieved the need of organizing such a centralized body, not only much unnecessary over-head expenses could have been saved and better employed, but also better supervision could have been instituted over the personnel charged with the work. This failure to realize the importance of a unified administration is, in the opinion of the writer, the ultimate factor which is responsible for the present deplorable situation.

Communistic Activities in Japan Continue

Jyokichi Kazama, who played the role of the Chairman of the C.E.C. of the Communist Party in Japan in its latest stage, is reported to have told the examining judge that he had completely severed relations with the Communist International.

Being unable to bear prison torture, says the *Asahi*, Seifu Tsuda is said to have made up his mind to secede from the Communistic theory of art, and to sever his interest from all matters concerning the proletarian movement in the future.

A former clerk of the Fudo Savings Bank of Tokyo, named Kimura, who ran away with the Bank's money to the amount of Yen 12,000 in August last, was arrested by the Osaka police last month. The police alleged that he presented all the money to the Communist party.

A Japanese youth who killed himself under a tramcar in Tokyo August 6, was identified as Haruo Kojima, former "pink" student of the Shidzuoka High School. Since his expulsion from the school he has been engaged in the Communist movement, but a note which he left behind stated that the recantation of Sano and Nabeyama had confused his ideas so agonizingly that he chose death. His father, a former Mayor of Shizuoka, when the charge of becoming a Communist was brought against his son, resigned the position.

An appeal against the decision made by the Tokyo District Court has been entered by Dr. Hajime Kawakami, former professor of the Kyoto Imperial University, who was recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment in connection with communist activities.

A Japanese named Hidesaburo Suwa, was found dead last week outside of Antwerp, Belgium. It is believed that Suwa arrived in Belgium on a political mission in connection with the shipments of propaganda tracts to Japan made from Antwerp by said Communists, and that he met foul play at their hands.

Investigations by the Japanese Consular Police led to the arrest last week on a charge of communist propaganda of a Japanese professor named Yuichi Horiye at the Tung Wen College in Hungjao Road, Shanghai.

Alleged Plot to Murder U.S. Ambassador to Japan

The assassination of the American Ambassador in Tokyo and an unnamed American consul, the assassination of General Ugaki and several Admirals and an air raid on Tokyo by naval machines were some of the measures seriously considered by plotters, as revealed in the court martial proceedings at Tokyo Aug. 15 of young naval officers implicated in the outrages of May 15 last year, which resulted in the assassination of the Premier, Mr. Inukai.

Chinese Questions of the Moment from the Japanese Point of View

(By the Review's Tokyo Correspondent)

(Translations from various Japanese publications)

T. V. Soong's Loan Negotiations

Yomiuri Shimbun, Aug. 4—We can safely predict that a part or great part of the loans secured by T. V. Soong will be employed for military purposes, and naturally we have reason to surmise that these loans will surely follow the same fate as the previous ones. I remember once Mr. Soong told me, "To secure loans is for China to enslave herself financially to imperialism." Indeed, between "toward construction" and "financially to be enslaved" there is no more space than for a sheet of paper. The aggrandizement of dictatorial right, suppression of Red bandits and long resistance to Japan—we have only to keep watchful waiting to see how the Chinese Government authorities act upon these policies.

Viewing these schedules from the standpoint of foreign countries, to see China continues antagonistic relations with Japan will give inwardly a sense of satisfaction to them; the idea of China's attempting to subdue communist army will appeal to her as if she came to the stand on the same battle line as theirs; and lastly the establishment of China's dictatorial right is construed by them as contributing to the regulations of her market. In addition to all these, it may be mentioned that, in view of the colossal consumption power of the Chinese Continent as is figuratively given in the phrase of "In case everyone of the Chinese were clothed one inch longer the entire world's cotton spinning industry would be pressed with business to the fullest extent for one year," a suggestion of her opening up the "fertile" land to the world commerce would be sufficiently powerful to draw the keenest attention of the world, especially at the present time of acute depression of business.

Naturally, it is not in recognition by the Powers of China's improved credit but the forgoing economic reasons which make the Powers willing to extend loans to China. The Powers, in lending a helping hand to China this time, have motives greatly different from the previous cases which were political in nature. But, the present case is liable to be converted into a political one, depending upon the movement of the international relations and of China herself. Will the situation turn favorable to China just as she wishes? In our view, money is not powerful enough to solve the question of dictatorial right or communist suppression; for neither is so simple in structure. As regards putting restraint upon Japan, no such patched-up measures will reap any good result; they will contribute to no other than putting off further the chance for direct negotiations.

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Osaka Mainichi, July 20 and *Tokyo Nichi Nichi, July 19*—T. V. Soong is reported to have secured loans in America and in Britain, and further activities of the delegate is reported. We wonder why the Governments and concerns of these countries advance big loans to China on the personal credit of Mr. Soong. Presumably, Powers are actuated by some ulterior motive in their attempt at running such a risk, despite their good knowledge of conditions in China. As is evidenced by the Nishihara loans, all know in what way she will employ the foreign loans. Once when Hu Han-min secured a wheat loan from the United States, the Nanking Government turned the money thus obtained to military purposes. Of the cotton and wheat loan, $10,000,000 is said to be for the purchase of airplanes, and other loans from Britain and Germany to be used for the purchase of arms, principally airplanes. Surely, these loans with greatly affect the Far Eastern situation. The Powers in supplying loans to China are aiding a faction in China which is eager to keep up its opposition to Japan. Probably Mr. Soong is desirous of forming an economic bloc with the Powers for positive resistance against Japan. Under the circumstances, the Japanese Government ought to take measures to let the Powers understand how the situation stands. We may mention that the Canton Government and some of the followers of General Chiang Kai-shek are afraid of the ill effect that may result from the new foreign loans raised by Mr. Soong. We are rather amazed at the optimistic attitude of Americans in advancing the loans to China despite her past bitter experience.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, July 30—In the report that T. V. Soong has succeeded in obtaining loans in Europe and America we cannot place much confidence. It is, nevertheless, true he is now madly anxious for securing foreign aid in order to handicap the economic activities of Japan. It is gathered that in Europe his activities were less rewarded than in the United States. Though there is room for doubt whether it was through goodwill toward Japan that Britain acted in such a way, yet the report that Soong's maneuvers proved a failure in England must be true. A similar pessimistic view is entertained in regard to his negotiation in France. It is presumed in this connection that Mr. Soong's activities were met with goodwill in all countries that he visited, and this bespeaks of the reflection of the League of Nation's attitude toward China. No doubt, Mr. Soong's activities have resulted in some tangible business; he will return home armed with the fruit of his endeavor, and, by traditional means of utilizing the influence of Western Powers, will try to put restraint upon our country. What will the result of his activities in Western countries bring to bear upon the policy of Nanking Government, especially upon the existing situation in Peiping? China's resistance to Japan has been abated due to Nanking's altered Japan policy. But after Mr. Soong's return to China there may be a change in the North China situation and subsequently in the bettered Sino-Japanese relations. How his attempt at economically isolating Japan by introducing Western influence will affect his relations with the Nanking Government and what bearing his attitude will have on Nanking's Japan policy remain to be seen. Japan is necessarily bound to keep a careful watch over the development of the situation in China.

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Tetsuichiro Hikido, Gaiko Jiho, August Number—Recently the movement toward improving Sino-Japanese relations and even showing sympathy for the formation of an Asiatic league, has come to gain some influence in China. Under such pro-Japanese propaganda by the Nanking Government there runs in China an undercurrent of quite an opposite trend of anti-Japanism. Still more recently, the Nanking Government's foreign policy seems to have undergone a change as is evidenced in its relying financially upon Western nations. This is undoubtedly due to the extreme financial difficulties in which the Nanking Government has come to find itself. Viewed from another angle, the situation speaks for Gen. Chiang's attempt at placing Japan in an isolated position by befriending Western Powers, while letting Wang Chao-ming and Huang Fu soften tense relations with Japan. Wherever may be the cause, the new turn of the Nanking diplomacy will seriously affect the world capitalistic economy, especially the future of the Sino-Japanese trade relations. It is reported that T. V. Soong has secured loans in Europe and America. But, none doubts that they have realized on a promise of an enormous sacrifice on the part of the borrower. It is also reported that Mr. Soong has been intent on inviting a technical adviser from the League circle. All these Nanking policies of depending not on itself but on other nations will eventually serve to bring about international management of the country. Among Powers active in China the most daring and blunt in attitude is the United States. Lately, the indication is that the Southwestern faction of Canton acts in accirdance with the directions from the United States. This American influence developing in Canton forms a singular contrast to the British established influence in Hongkong. It is at this juncture that Mr. Soong succeeded in securing loans from the United States. It is rumored that, out of the total loans of $50,000,000, large sums will be expended for purchasing arms. If the report is not groundless as is feared, the loans will contribute to brewing civil turmoil in China to no meagre extent.

The United States, besides extending the financial help takes further steps toward inveigling Sun Fo of the Nanking Government into borrowing $100,000,000. And still besides, she advances unhesitatingly to acquire the rights for railway construction, the sales of automobile bodies, the command of the air, etc. In the exist-

ing situation in Nanking Government circles, are noticeable two rival influences of pro-American idealism and pro-Japanese realism. Upon the return home of Mr. Soong cooperation between Sun Fo and himself will be realized, resulting in the attempt at ousting the Wang and Huang combination. As a result of the activities of the pro-American element, General Chiang may be compelled to make his position clear again. Thus, following the return of T. V. Soong the Nanking Government, which has, since the realization of the armistice agreement, weakened its anti-Japanese front, may again fall back upon the time-honored anti-Japanese campaign. We can safely predict that Nanking Government's traditional diplomacy of relying upon outside help will prove an utter failure and that Mr. Soong's opening up Chinese market to foreign capital will make the present condition still worse and finally pave the way to converting the whole territory into the state of semi-colony. When will the Nanking Government realize the fact that the fundamental solution of Sino-Japanese disputes can be brought about only by direct negotiations?

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Saburo Okabe, Gaiko Jiho, August number—Since the Manchurian incident the fact that China lacks qualification to be called a state has become more and more evident. Even the Lytton report endorses this. Under the circumstance it is with surprise that we learn of the $50,000,000 loan affair. The same has been concluded between T. V. Soong and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the United States. Mr. Soong, besides being the financial brains of Nanking Government, is a relative of General Chiang Kai-shek, and it is but natural that his influence can never be slighted in the Government circle. He is the foremost pro-American politician. The characteristic feature of the present loans secured by him is above all else the fact that the investor is a Government organ established for business rehabilitation and not Wall Street as has always been the case hitherto. This and the fact that the loan negotiation was materialized immediately after the interview between the delegate and President Roosevelt are mainly responsible for suspicions entertained by some of our people. Judging from the actual demand for American raw cotton and wheat in China, they cannot but persuade themselves to imagine that about half of the loan amount must be spent for the purchase of arms to fight against Japan. However, it should also be taken into account in this connection that, out of eagerness to introduce relief into the depressed agricultural industry, the Government of the United States could not afford giving attention to the possible indirect effects which the loan would bring about. Consequently, it is premature to jump to a conclusion that the new loans to China is an evidence of America's anti-Japanese and pro-Chinese policy. Especially, when we think of its stimulating the Chinese reliance upon the United States, such a hasty conclusion ought to be avoided. We are desirous of seeing the affair in this well-intended light, but regret that the condition under which the loan was advanced involves something which we cannot fully understand. T. V. Soong must have had in mind the ambition first to prevail on America and then to proceed to make the League of Nations stand up again for the cause of his country, all in order to bring Japan to her knees. From every point of view Mr. Soong is an admirer of Western nations. In his speech delivered in the United States we find passages strongly denouncing the Asia Monroe Doctrine, though probably he did not mean by this the idea of converting his country into an international mandate in accordance with the suggestion contained in the Lytton report. We can safely predict that political reaction on the new loans secured from the United States will make itself felt in China, irrespective of whether or not it was attached political significance by the United States.

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China's Negative Resistance and Japan's China Policy

(Editorial in the Economist, August 1)

Directly following the materialization of the Sino-Japanese armistice the dark cloud that hung over the financial world of our country was dispersed in favor of bright expectations for the revival of our China trade. In one month and a half, however, the situation has made an unfavorable turn, for the exports to Middle and South China have shown no improvement due to deep rooted boycott which has become almost habitual. We can imagine the disappointment of those who expected to replace their lost market such as India and others with the market of China. And to those attempting at forming a Far Eastern bloc including China, the existing conditions must be a source of despair. The armistice agreement provides for the cessation of military operations and not the stoppage of the negative and tenacious resistance of China; hence there is no presenting China's persistent resistance. China's Japan policy now resembles Germany's French policy at the time of the World War. Her recent much-talked-of plans for tariff revision and for replacing Japanese goods with merchandise from Western countries indicate this tendency. The same trend is noticeable in the direction of her national finance, as is evidenced by Finance Minister Soong's activities in securing foreign loans and the invitation of a technical adviser from the League circle. All these developments in China can be construed as meaning nothing else than to reconstruct China's financial and economic structure, expedite imports from Western countries and to complete armaments to ensure long resistance to Japan.

It is beyond our power to predict whether the loans will prove beneficial to China and the Powers concerned. In the light of the past records, however, it is likely that part of the loans secured may be used for the purchase of arms to further aggravate the situations in the Far East. In this respect what we wonder is there must be some economic foundation at the bottom of the Powers' extending a helping hand inspite of their good knowledge of the degree of the risk they are running. Indeed, the right to the vast market of China is powerful enough to attract attention of the world, especially when international economic competition is so keen as at present. From the standpoint of China, we learn, it is the contention of Mr. Soong and his adherents that even if the so-called Far Eastern bloc is formed, it is China that is made a stepping stone to Japan's prosperity. From this reasoning it is not at all unnatural that China seeks for friendship of Western nations even at some risk.

Alarmed at the unabated boycott movement, Mr. Soong's loan negotiations and the tariff revision, Japan has been taking due preventive measures in many forms and ways, but as long as mutual economic interest connects China with the advanced Powers, it may be impossible for Japan to carry out her schedule. We must anticipate that Japan's China policy may in future be greeted with more obstacles than hitherto. While the existing international economic situation may make it imperative to form a Far Eastern economic bloc among nations of China, Japan and Manchukuo, for the healthful growth of the bloc China shall have her own share of benefit. Without a concrete plan for Sino-Japanese co-existence and co-prosperity, it may be impossible to put under control China's economic resistance, not to mention the creation of a Far Eastern economic bloc worthy of the name.

China's Attitude Toward Japan

(By Hitoshi Onishi, chief of China Dept. of the Tokyo Asahi—Gaiko Jiho, August 1)

The successful conclusion of the armistice agreement on May 30 has done nothing more than removing part of the pending knotty problem between China and Japan, but it is nevertheless a fact that it gave us a sort of refreshing feeling after a shower in hot season.

This event at the end of May and the Dairen Conference on July 3 did nothing toward improving Sino-Japanese relations save for the military agreement and relevant questions. In fact, nothing worthy of notice is manifest in either of the two. The situation after the negotiations is no better than it was before the events.

The question is whether it was due to her realizing the need for smoothing up the tangles between the two nations that China decided on entering into negotaitions with Japan. We regret we cannot but deny the presence of such sincerity on her part. Any further advance of the Japanese army would have destroyed the regime in North China that forms the back-ground of the Nanking Government, leading eventually to the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek and his Government. It is this very situation at the time that is responsible for so smooth progress of the armistice talks. Far-sighted Chiang Kai-shek lost no time in establishing a new regime in its wake.

As regards the reactions in China on the cessation of hostitilities, it seems to have aroused little antipathy not merely in the north but in the south, in view of the unpopularity of the revolt of General Feng Yu-hsiang and the unsuccessful revival of anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang

(*Continued on page 505*)

Climatic Conditions in North Manchuria Not Conducive to Human Welfare

BY I. A. SIBEN

DURING the last few years very much has been written upon the potential wealth of North Manchuria. And the books and articles in different periodicals dealing with the natural wealth and the economic possibilities of North Manchuria have usually been written in a style laudatory to the country. We have never happened to come across articles or pages, nor even a paragraph that would point out the drawbacks to the country. And it is the drawbacks, almost prohibitive to thriving man in North Manchuria, that we are going in the present article to deal with. Books and articles published in English on Manchuria and Manchurian political and economical questions were written mostly by persons, foreign scientists and journalists, who sojourned at one or other place, or at several places, in the country for a comparatively short time; for several weeks, seldom for months, and perhaps never for years in succession. They based their works on their observations, impressions, and data obtained by them at Customs, Consulates, Chambers of Commerce, etc. Hardly any of them lived in N. Manchuria long enough to be influenced to a tangible extent by the climatic conditions of the country. And it is in the climatic conditions and in how they influence man that lie the chief obstacles to man on the way to his thriving in North Manchuria. The author of this article used as a subject matter a speech recently made at the Harbin Physicians' Association by Dr. V. M. Tchunikin, who living in Manchuria for ten years has made climatology his special study. The conclusions he arrived at are based on the meteorological data got as a result of studies and scientific works carried out by the different meteorological stations of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and on his personal experiences and his scientific observations.

North Manchuria lies between 43 and 53 degrees of Northern Latitude. The mean summer, winter, and annual temperatures prevailing around the 40th degree of this latitude expressed in the terms of centigrade are tabulated as follows:

	January mean winter	July mean summer	Mean annual	Amplitude between sum. & wint. temper.
In the North Hemisphere in general..	4.9°	24°	14°	19°
At Naples..	8.4°	24°	16°	16°
At Harbin....	-20°	22°	3°	42°

From the figures in the table it is seen that in January at Harbin, representing N. Manchuria, it is colder by 24.9° than elsewhere on the same parallel; that the July temperature at Harbin is almost the same as that at other places of the same latitude; and that at Harbin the mean daily temperature throughout the year is by 11° lower than that at places lying elsewhere in the same latitude. The difference between the mean summer and the mean winter temperatures being 42°, the climate of Manchuria is continental to the extreme. The countries lying under the same latitude as Manchuria all have warm climate, their mean annual temperature fluctuating between 15° and 20° of heat. But the Manchurian climate with its mean annual temperature of 3° above zero should be referred to as very cold.

Difficult Climatic Conditions

Judging from the facts as represented above one can easily conclude that, in respect to climatic conditions, for man to live in N. Manchuria is much more difficult than in any other country of the same latitude in Europe, Asia, and America. Needless to say that man thrives best in regions where the mean yearly temperature keeps at about 17° or 18° of centigrade; and this is just the temperature the regions, in the above mentioned continents, lying in the same zone as Manchuria, have; while Nature in the latter country supplies to the people inhabiting it with no more than 3° of heat, leaving the balance to be obtained by the organism of every inhabitant as best it can.

The severe coldness of the Manchurian climate is, of course, not the chief adverse factor in the climate conditions of the country. The point to take into consideration is that the transitions from cold to warmth and vice versa are exceedingly sudden and sharp, such as not to be observed anywhere else, neither in Siberia nor in Canada, where the transitions are regular and gradual. In Manchuria the temperature of the air changes by upward and downward jumps. It happens very often that in June the centigrade registers 20° of heat in the shade in the day time, but at night it falls several degrees below zero, and rises again to 20° on the following day. Such bounds in temperature of air are not to be found in other latitudes. We need hardly mention here that all things with organic life—man, of course, inclusive—react immediately on such sudden variations in temperature of air; and though they try hard to adapt the functioning of their organisms to the often changing aerial environment, they suffer extraordinarily at every sharp variation, losing some part of their vital strength, their stamina. In the end of May and in June diseases like laryngitis, angina, and influenza are things of common occurrence among the town population of Manchuria.

The figures in the table above show that in N. Manchuria the difference between the summer mean temperature and the mean temperature of winter is 42 degrees; while it is only about 19 degrees in other places under the same latitude; at Naples it is 16 degrees; at some other places the difference is still less. These figures, representing the mean temperature, are theoretical, obtained by reasoning and computing. The real extreme cold in the Manchurian winter measures 40° below zero of centigrade; and the climax of heat in summer reaches 40°; thus the amplitude between the two real extreme points of cold and heat constitutes 80° of centigrade. This enourmous amplitude is nowhere on the earth to be observed, at neither of the poles, nor even at Oloekminsk, Siberia, the coldest center of the earth. Because of the sharp variations in the temperature, the people living in Manchuria are, as it were, shifted several times a year, sometimes several times a week, from the tropics to the pole and vice versa, or from the temperate zone to the pole or to the equator and back to the temperate zone again. Or as if they were now and then immersed alternately into hot water and into icy-cold water, which, of course, is shattering to health.

The health of the people living in N. Manchuria is more adversely affected in summer rather than in any other of the seasons. The hottest time of the Manchurian summer is in July and August, which is also the time when the humidity of air in the country is at its height. According to the records of the meteorological station of the Chinese Eastern Railway the air during these months is very often and for long periods at a time saturated with vapor from 75 per cent. to 95 per cent. of its capacity, i.e., of the degree of its complete saturation. This highly humid atmosphere is very harmful to the human organism; as the human body, in the process of the work of the different organs in it, develops heat, which, physiologists say, would grow to a degree fatal to the organism, if the excess of it were not disposed of by the organism through the respiration and perspiration. Now, in the summer heat, when the temperature of the air keeps between 25° and 40° of centigrade, little cooling of organism is attained through respiration, for the degree of heat of the air inhaled is but a little lower than the temperature of the body. Moreover the air being highly humid, a genuine profuse perspiring, though a person may seem dripping with sweat, is retarded, because the evaporation of perspiration from the surface of the body is very slow. The organism suffers from the excess of heat within it. The heart beats with a greater force and at a greater rate, driving the blood to get cooled towards the lungs and the skin of the body; but little or no cooling takes place owing to the heat and the humidity of the air. The heart being thus overburdened in its work, at nights as well as by days, for weeks in succession, becomes overworked and weakens. And this is the reason why so many people in Manchuria are afflicted with heart disease, have the so-called ox's heart, or expanded heart, and this is why so many persons die in their prime from heart failure. The Russian physicians practicing medicine in Harbin all with one accord

say that none of them, at no place in Russia, met with so numerous cases of death from paralysis of the heart.

Heart Disease Is Prevalent

It is regretful that no available statistical data as to the death rate caused by heart disease can be obtained at the present time at our city. To give a notion to the reader of this veritable scourge of the Manchurian population we shall mention here some of the death cases that took place in Harbin during the last two weeks and are within the knowledge of the author. A woman, wife of a wealthy man, 37 years of age, fine in appearance, was found one morning dead in her bed. Her heart beat stopped in her sleep. A man aged 43, strong to look at, came to the office of the firm he was with, sat down on the chair at his desk, suddenly slipped off the chair down on to the floor, and was picked up dead by his fellow clerks. The cause of death as ascertained through post-mortem examination was heart failure. A sportsman, aged 37, taking a swim in the Sungari river two days ago suddenly disappeared under the surface of the water and sank. His body was instantly found and brought to the bank of the river. He was not drowned. He died in the water from paralysis of his heart. The deceased were acquaintances of the writer. There may have been some other residents of Harbin who, too, during the same period of time fell victims to the N. Manchurian climate, but of whose death the writer was not aware.

Another result of the combined influence of the heat and humidity of air upon the people in Manchuria are different abdominal ailments including cholera, outbreaks of which occur so often among the population of Manchuria. The heart driving the blood towards the outer parts of the body, there is an efflux of blood from the organs of alimentary system, which therefore remains for shorter or longer periods of time anaemic, and this leads to an abnormal functioning of the system, to its becoming not sufficiently efficient, and to consequent illness.

One of the most peculiar characteristics of the climate of Manchuria are the storms and the winds. The storms are sometimes attended and sometimes not with precipitation of rain or snow. There are 15 storms in a year, and 1000 winds in N. Manchuria. Each of the winds as well as every storm is invariably accompanied, preceded and followed, by highly marked variations in the atmospheric pressure. The meteorological data of the Chinese Eastrn Railway state that every separate wind, in reference to the degree of variation in the atmospheric pressure, equals to one half of a storm; that is to say, the degrees of variations in the atmospheric pressure, that precede and follow two separate winds, if taken together are equal to the degree of variation observed in connection with one storm.

The blood pressure in the human body never fails to respond to every change in the atmospheric pressure. Taking into consideration the frequency of such changes in the pressure of atmosphere in N. Manchuria with its 15 storms and 1000 winds, i.e., 515 storms, (if counted from the standpoint of the degree of variations in the atmospheric pressure) the whole of the blood circulation system in a human body, being thus affected by the atmospheric phenomena in Manchuria, may be compared to a concertina played on by a musician. And one can easily realise to what extent it is destructive to any human organism, no matter how strong it may be.

Acclimatization in Manchuria is impossible. Man can acclimate, thrive, and reproduce not in all regions of the globe. In the torrid zone, for instance, the white man cannot acclimate and reproduce; he becomes in a degenerate state in the third generation, and eventually becomes extinct. It is admitted that people of the white and the yellow race can acclimatize in any region of the temperate zones. But they cannot acclimate in North Manchuria, where acclimatization is impossible due to the characteristics of the climate as described above and their combined influence upon the human organism, which is unable to adapt itself to the atmospherical phenomena in N. Manchuria, in the very same way as it or any part of it is unable to get used to remaining in fire without being burnt. The people now inhabiting North Manchuria are doomed to degeneration and extinction, in the long run.

The Insignificant Aborigines

The present, numerically insignificant, aborigines of North Manchuria, descendants of the once mighty Mongols and Manchus, found by the Russians upon their arrival in the country at the beginning of the current century, are on the whole a stunted kind of human beings. They are of diminutive stature, poor muscles, light weght. In their physical appearance they are much inferior to their brother Mongols inhabiting the plains an the table lands of Halha Mongolia, who are still a sturdy stock. The modes of life of the Halha Mongols and the Mongols in Manchuria, their respective foods and occupations, have been the same for centuries; they are hunters and stock raisers. The Mongols in North Manchuria according to the Russian authorities on the question (Barga, a book by Koromasoff) decrease in number, becoming gradually extinct.

The Russians who came to build the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria found the country almost devoid of population. But in ancient times it was inhabited by nomadic Mongolian tribesmen who were apparently numerous, physically strong, and brave and fierce in battle; otherwise why had the Chinese to build the Great Wall? But these formidable enemies of the Chinese seem to have left at their own will the rich Manchurian plains which afford excellent pasture lands, the Manchurian forests which teem with beasts, and the rivers abounding in fish. They were not driven out or conquered by a stronger people; and if they had been, their conquerors must have left the country voluntarily, too. This is rather puzzling. The tribesmen so much dreadful to the Chinese, being stock raisers and hunters, left the country so admirably fitted for their occupations. What made them do so? The answer to the question is to be looked for in the climatic conditions of the country. The Mongols, of course, had not the modern instruments for investigating into the natural phenomena. But they had the instinct of self-preservation and the superstition of the uncivilized. Seeing young men strong in appearance die suddenly—as they often die in our days here from heart failure—the Mongols superstitiously believed that the spirit, the Master Spirit of the place, (in the existence of which even the Mongols of our time believe) killed the men, and kept killing them no matter what sacrifices they had offered him in propitiation. So, acting on the instinct of self-preservation and the superstitious fear they finally quit the country. They, being nomads, it was comparatively easy for them to do so. But with the present settled population of N. Manchuria—who all are newcomers, who have lived in it only thirty years—the case is different. They are agricultural, commercial, and industrial people; they are tied by many ties to the country and will apparently prefer to stick to it, to suffer, to die, and to degenerate from the inclemencies of the Manchurian climate rather than break the ties and quit Manchuria.

Harbin, July 25, 1933.

Exposing the Body as a Religious Act

Word has been received here that the annual custom of Lanchow women to expose their legs in the sunshine on the sixth day of the moon has been celebrated with glorious weather, thousands of women in the capital city of Kansu having flocked to open spaces outside the city and exposed their legs to the sunlight in the confident belief that this would prevent them contracting contagious diseases during the summer.

Entirely different from the nudist movement in Hongkong, a similar movement is now being launched at Haichow, Northern Kiangsu, by a group of religious followers who believe that by wearing no clothing and reciting their prayers daily they will be able to win eternal life. The authorities have decided to ban the religion as soon as the investigations which are now under way have been completed.

Shanghai City Government Draws Up Farm Relief Measures

The Social Affairs Department of the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai has drawn up measures for farm-relief in the war area at Woosung, Kiangwan and Chapei.

According to estimates made by the Shanghai City Government, there are no less than 500,000 acres of land now lying waste in the war zone, as the farmers have gone into bankruptcy and are no longer in a position to re-cultivate their land. The authorities have now found it necessary to give the farmers, in the first place, a comfortable living and to lower the rates of interest at which these farmers borrow from money-lenders.

Communism Bound to Fail in China

(This article, summarizing the communist situation in China was written by T. Z. Koo and appeared in the July "World Tomorrow").

DURING my last visit in the United States one of the questions most frequently asked of me was, "Will communism succeed in China?" or, "Will China turn communist?" Now that diplomatic relations between China and Russia have been resumed, this is not an inopportune time to take stock of the communistic influence in our country.

First of all, it is desirable to know just what people mean when the term "communism" is used. In China the term has four connotations. All radicals and those "agin" the government are often indiscriminately dubbed "Reds" or "Communists." Then the term is sometimes used to mean the Red "terrorism" of murder and destruction which is so often characteristic of a communistic upheaval, especially in its earlier stages. A third connotation is the Marxian philsophy and theory of economic organization of human society. Lastly, the term is also used loosely to indicate the communistic experiment and achievements in Soviet Russia, especially in the so-called Five Year Plan.

The first of these four connotations we may dismiss at once as being irrelevant. We shall pass over the second with the remark that, thus far, terrorism, has seemed to be a part of the communistic program in China and that it is this element which has made the Communist party so much hated by the average Chinese. But communism in the third and fourth aspects deserves our closer study. Let us take the favorable factors first.

The first of these is to be found in the economic life in China. As a nation predominantly agricultural, we are face to face today with the growing disintegration of our rural economic system, which is steadily reducing a large portion of our rural population to a life of hopeless penury. This in turn is driving many rural workers into the cities as job-hunters, thereby creating in the cities a condition of congestion and unrest. Such a situation throws both the village and town open to the Communists. If our government cannot find a way out of this rural economic problem in the near future, then, to many people, communism will seem to be the only alternative. In my opinion this is the strongest factor in the general situation which favors the growth of communism in China.

The Rule of War Lords

A second factor favoring this growth is the rule of war-lords. Since the Revolution of 1911 military leaders have lived off the land and misgoverned it by usurping the authority of the civil arm of the government. This misgovernment has taken largely the form of over-taxation and inadequate protection of life and property against banditry. Again, unless something is done in this situation, communism will seem to many to be the lesser evil of the two.

A third factor favorable to communism is that in our intellectural life we have long been familiar with the idea of communal organization and the equalization of property, particularly land. Several communistic experiments were recorded in Chinese history at various times. It is, therefore, not surprising that communistic ideas have had a ready entree into student circles in China today.

A fourth factor in favor of the growth of communism in China lies in the international situation, particularly in the aggressive pressure from Japan. Her military aggression against China in Manchuria is not only useless in checking the infiltration of communism from Russia but creates the very opportunity desired by the Communists by throwing the Chinese into Russian arms. For the Russian policy in the Far East must appear quite innocuous when contrasted with the things Japanese militarists have been doing to our land and people in Manchuria. This has already borne fruit in the recent resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Russia, suspended since 1929.

Now let us turn to consider those factors in the general situation which are unfavorable to the success of communism in China:

1. The social ethical code of China, developed over a period of nearly two thousand years, exalts virtues such as filial piety, respect for age and learning, and chastity and obedience in women, and emphasizes tolerance and benevolence in the mutual relations between man and man and propriety for all classes. When the Communists murder and loot in the name of communism and show their contempt for China's traditional ethical code by preaching against filial piety and practicing free love among themselves, they are butting their heads against a stone wall. The strongest bulwark against communism in China is not political and military suppression but that sense of decency and propriety so strongly ingrained in us through twenty centuries of ethical training.

2. The Communist Party in China has been in existence as an organized movement since 1920. In organization and program it is perhaps the most compact and efficient political party in existence. But it is essentially a mass movement, and as such requires a new type of leadership as well as following. These elements are absent in the general situation in China. The Communist Party here is dealing with an undisciplined mass through an untrained leadership. Such a combination of handicaps is enough to cripple even a popular political movement, and the Communistic Movement in China has already outlived its days of popularity (1923-27).

3. The close connection of the Chinese Communist Party with the Third International is another factor against its success in this country. Its program for China is hatched in Moscow. When national feeling is so strong in China as it is at this moment, any political party which takes orders from an extra-national source is bound to be working under a serious handicap.

4. Ever since 1927 the Communist Party has been torn by a series of violent internal dissensions. These have seriously affected the strength of the party and they show no sign of abatement.

During the last years, the Communist Party has been breaking up internally. Some of their most important leaders have turned back upon the Party and are cooperating with the government agents in rounding up their own members. This has led to the discovery and break-up of many of their secret headquarters scattered all over the country and to the apprehension and execution of some of their most important leaders. Whether the Communist Party will ever recover from this serious blow is quite open to doubt. I think the Communist movement will degenerate for some time to come into the status of the "Liu Kou" or roving bandits.

⁂

Japanese Responsible for Communism in China?

(This interesting view on Communism in China was written by William Martin, former editor of the "Journal de Geneve" and appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" on July 13).

THE firm belief which is held by many people in the Communist character of the Chinese Government probable dates from the first years of the Kuomintang. The teaching of Sun Yat-sen, the creator and the prophet of the national movement, was absolutely opposed to the class war; but in the struggle for the conquest of power he did not feel that he could despise any support, however insignificant; and that is why, perhaps unwisely, he accepted the collaboration which the Communists offered him. Their strength, it should be recalled, was not great at that time, and he confined himself to the necessary reservations on points of doctrine to set his conscience at rest and to safeguard the future.

Those were the times when Moscow placed unquestioning faith in the coming of the world revolution and aimed at making use of the countries of the Far East as a lever for the overthrow of the Western "imperialists." The Soviets thus had no hesitation in sending with Borodin to China a large number of experts, whose assistance might at any given moment exert some influence on the march of events. It would be falsifying history to deny the gratitude that the Kuomintang leaders owe their Russian allies in this regard.

Chiang's Firm Stand

When, however, the national army had achieved its first great success, the taking of Hankow, which made it lord of the Yangtse Valley and prepared the way for the capture of Nanking and of Shanghai and the final

triumph, the Russians and the Chinese Communists began to talk as masters; and that is a thing that General Chiang Kai-shek allows to no one but himself.

Then came the rupture. There was no lack in the party of advocates of moderation and temporising. Chiang would have none of either, and broke with the Communists—before the moment of triumph, before the conquest of Peking, at the risk of compromising the whole of the remainder of his campaign. That point must be kept in mind.

Unfortunately the Kuomintang's tolerance has given Communism time for considerable development; above all, it had had time to contaminate part of the army. Thus after the rupture there were mutinies in various units which formed the nucleus of a Communist army; and as yet the Government has been unable to make an entire end of this.

In the legal sphere the struggle of the Chinese Government against Communism has been unceasing since 1927. But it has been made particularly difficult by the existence of the foreign concessions of Shanghai and Tientsin, which offer an ideally safe refuge for all the undesirable elements of the country. It is from Shanghai that Communism has always been directed in China, and now, once more, it is probably from there that the Kiangsi insurgents receive their instructions and their funds. The Chinese Government is absolutely powerless in face of this situation, for which it cannot fairly be blamed.

Kiangsi

What gives China's struggle against Communism a special and almost a dramatic character is the fact that Bolshevism here is not merely a doctrine, a propaganda, and a party, but also master of a territory. Kiangsi has thus far withstood every attack launched against it. It is a province five times the size of Switzerland, and has a population of nearly 30,000,000. The Red armies hold about two-thirds of it. They began by massacring a number of victims, officially estimated at 186,000, put to flight more than 2,000,000 people, and burned 100,000 houses; then they organised a government in Kiangsi.

This province is only two steps from the capital—two Chinese steps, which means two big ones,—and there is no watertight compartment between the two fronts; nevertheless, it is difficult to know precisely what is going on the other side. The news is contradictory. Some believe that the administration is honest, that the agrarian reform has gained for the regime the support of the peasants, and that the population as a whole is content. Others, basing their opinion on observations made elsewhere, after the repulse of the Communists, declare that the country is a hell. One thing at least is certain, that the army must be fairly well organised, for up to now it has held firm against every attack. A year ago, in June, 1932, its strength was estimated at 100,000, with no more than 63,000 rifles. Its leaders, who one day may be famous if they do not die on the gibbet, are Shu-Teh and Ho-Lung; entrenched in their mountains, from which they only emerge when they can with safety, they defy the national army and sometimes inflict serious reverses on it.

Work of Japanese

In the summer of 1931 General Chiang Kai-shek took command personally of the anti-Communist forces in Kiangsi, which included the Nineteenth Army that had defended Shanghai valiantly. Then came the Mukden incident of September, 1931. It is beyond denial that on that day the Japanese saved the Communists of China from certain destruction. And that was not the only time; there is a parallelism so striking between the operations of the national army against the Communists and the attacks launched by the Japanese that one cannot but ask oneself whether it is involuntary. It would, after all, not be so extraordinary if one remembers that the Japanese are interested in whatever weakens China, hampers her recovery, and paralyses her defence.

Involuntary or not, the fact remains that every time Chiang Kai-shek had prepared to make a decisive attack on the Communists he was deterred by the necessity of sending troops north or going north himself. And inversely the Communists, who are not fools, profited by every Japanese attack to take the offensive and embarrass their adversaries. Thus the Japanese attack against Jehol and the Great Wall, which compelled Chiang Kai-shek to send north six divisions and to go north himself, had the immediate result of a victory of the Communists who were threatening Nanchang, the capital of the province. And as Nanchang dominates the Yangtse Valley, as it is from Nanchang that Chiang Kai-shek set out in 1927 to conquer Nanking, it is intelligible that there should have been alarm in the capital of the Republic. Chiang returned hastily, and at once the Japanese were able to take Kupeikow and to press on with their advance towards Tientsin and Peking.

The Cantonese

A further diffifficulty for the Government is that Kiangsi lies on the direct road from Nanking to Canton. For many reasons, not a few of them of a personal nature, the Cantonese are bitterly opposed to the Government and will give it no assistance whatever. Thus the Communists are assured in case of danger of an escape to the south. Before leaving, however, for Peking Chiang sent a sort of entreaty to the commander of the Cantonese forces for his assistance in the defence of the country, and the agreement of the Cantonese general to do so is an event of importance from several points of view. The Communists are now surrounded if the Cantonese troops give effective co-operation. If he succeeds in regaining the territory now in Communist hands Chiang has big plans of agrarian reform and assistance for the peasants.

The most serious Communist danger, however, is the hold which the doctrine has obtained over a part of Young China, convinced as it is that the capitalist countries are abandoning China, that the League of Nations is impotent, and that only Soviet Russia wishes China well. This feeling is not yet universal, but one can feel its spread; it is an undoubtedly peril, the outcome of the Japanese invasion. And bearing in mind that the Japanese have indirectly compelled China to renew relations with Russia, which had been broken off since 1927, and that Mr. Bogomolov has now reached Nanking full of cordiality and fine promises, it is understandable that the reply to the question put at he head of this article must be:

"Yes, Communism in China is a danger; it was made so by the Japanese, and the Powers have made it more serious by failing to assist China."

Newton D. Baker Heads American Delegation at Banff

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war in the Wilson administration, heads the American delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations' fifth biennial conference which opened at Banff, Canada, on August 14. The American delegation also includes: Dr. Robert A. Millikan, one of the foremost scientists of the world; Owen Lattimore, who has carried out explorations in the Gobi Desert, Mongolia; Dr. James T. Shotwell, Columbia University professor, from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and credited with inspiring the Kellogg Pact; and Henry Luce, editor of the magazines *Time* and *Fortune*.

The British delegation includes Sir Herbert Samuel, noted British Liberal leader and former cabinet minister; Sir Robert Borden, Liberal leader and former Premier, and Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, of Canada,

According to the *Jiji*, the Japanese delegates to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Banff, and Prince Tokugawa, former President of the House of Peers, will be informally entrusted by the Japanese Foreign Office with the mission of promoting friendship with America and other countries by dispelling misunderstandings entertained abroad regarding Japan's policy. Since Japan's economic views were found in accord with those of America at the World Economic Conference, the relations between the two countries have been steadily improving, and the Foreign Office wishes to take the opportunity afforded by the visit to America of the Japanese delegates to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations and Prince Tokugawa to cultivate friendship with America further, says the Tokyo journal. According to the program being drawn up by the Foreign Office, two groups are to be formed—one led by Dr. Nitobe and the other by Prince Tokugawa. The one group led by Dr. Nitobe and including Drs. Takayanagi, Anezaki and Ueda and Messrs. Takahashi, Shinobu and Sato among its members, is to visit many cities in America and explain to the Americans the Japanese case in the Manchurian affair so as to make known Japan's policy in the Far East. The other group under the leadership of Prince Tokugawa comprises Count Soyeshima, Messrs. Uramatsu and Mogi, and others. They are also to visit the principal cities in America for the same purpose, and then proceed to Europe, where they are to address audiences in many principal cities on Japan's position in the Far East.

Environment —

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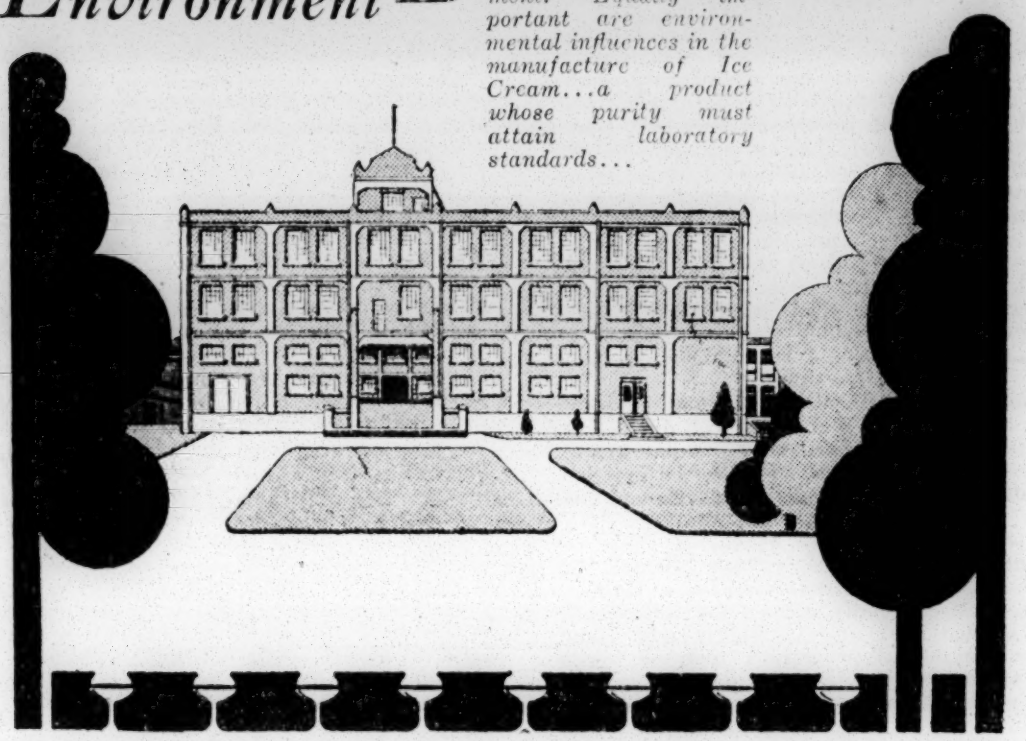

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The National State Lottery

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

FOR the first time in her history, China has followed the example of many other countries in inaugurating a State Lottery for the purpose of raising the necessary money to provide China with an adequate trunk road system and a series of airways. The first issue, which was drawn on July 31, had altogether 500,000 tickets at $10.00 each and provided numerous prizes ranging from $500,000 to $20.00. A vigorous campaign together with much public advertising and private canvassing was conducted to extend the sale of tickets, and, according to the official report, the first issue was highly successful. In the future issues, we have been told that the drawings will take place every three months and that each ticket will be divided into ten coupons at $1.00 each, so that the coolies and rickshamen can also have a chance to win a big fortune.

Lottery, it must be said, is not an unfamiliar thing to the Chinese people. "Hwo-Wei," a form of lottery, though publicly prohibited, has been very popular among the low class of people in Shanghai. Private lottery was also publicly conducted under the official sanction at one time. It may be recalled that ten years ago Shanghai was overflooded with lottery tickets of various appellations, and that many shops along the Avenue Edward VII in the neighborhood of the Great World, a Chinese Amusement Park, were especially opened for selling lottery tickets. It seemed that any individual who could manage to secure the official protection upon paying a price could play upon the gambling instinct of the people by issuing a series of lottery tickets under the pretext that the proceeds of the lottery, aside the prize money, would totally go to either the building of a dyke in a certain district, or the relieving of famine distress, or some noteworthy charitable causes. But in nine cases out of ten, their drawings took place in *camera* and the proceeds of the lottery were never published and accounted for.

When Sun Chuan-fong came into power in the lower Yangtse Valley in 1925, he strictly prohibited the issuance and sale of lottery tickets in his governed areas. The National Government, since its coming into being, has also frowned upon the private lottery and prohibited its public sale; but it has assumed altogether a different attitude toward the lottery sponsored by the government officials. In 1930, the West Lake Exposition, under the auspices of the high officials of the Chekiang government, attempted to issue a series of lottery tickets for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenditure for the promotion and maintenance of the Exposition. But unfortunately the plan was not worked out as well as originally planned, and after the first issue, no subsequent issues were put out.

Lottery, as the most feasible means to raise money from the public, has been long recognized. In some countries such as Italy, it is even used as a regular part of revenue-raising mechanism. At present most of the countries in the world have had lotteries of one kind or another. At the time of business depression, when all the countries in the world have experienced the difficulty in balancing their budgets and in securing loans from domestic and foreign markets, it is only natural that State Lottery has been universally adopted for one or other purposes.

Lotteries in Commercial Circles

Since the inauguration of the State Lottery in China, many commercial houses in Shanghai have also resorted to lottery to extend the sale of their products. They are not publicly selling their tickets, but they have advertised widely in the vernacular press with an attractive offer that, in case of a cigarette company, every five or ten empty packets of a certain brand of cigarettes can be exchanged for a lottery ticket, the whole issue of which will be drawn on a certain date with the first prize ranging from $5,000 to $1,000.

Some business men have had a very clever device of their own in running this kind of lottery. They have purchased a set of, say, 100 State Lottery tickets. For each number they have secured, they have issued 100 tickets bearing the same number. They have advertised in the newspapers that the winning numbers of their lotteries will correspond to those of the State Lottery, and that each prize will be one-hundredth of the amount paid by the latter. Through this arrangement, they do not have to pay out any money from their own pockets in case any of the numbers they have issued happen to be the winning numbers of the State Lottery. But on the other hand, they can use this device to promote the sale of their products.

In view of the increasing numbers of the private issues, the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai has informed the local Chamber of Commerce that henceforth all the commercial houses will be debarred from issuing lottery tickets, because the private issues will affect the sale of the State Lottery. This government ruling has stirred up a hornet's nest of criticisms among the local business men who have considered this discrimination as being prejudicial against the commercial interests.

The reason as advanced by the government in prohibiting the private lottery does not appear to us as sound. As a matter of fact, the State Lottery with its attractive prizes can not be affected by the private issues, the tickets of which are not publicly sold and their first prizes are usually very small ranging from $5,000 to $1,000 which are not attractive enough to the gambling public. On the other hand, many commercial houses, as stated above, have based their private issues on the State Lottery. Thus they, instead of competing with the State Lottery, have actually assisted the government in extending the sale of the State Lottery tickets.

The government can not logically prohibit the private lottery simply because of the fact that the sale of the State Lottery will be affected thereby. For the sake of guarding the public interests, it should not take advantage of the weakness of human instinct and raise money by fostering the gambling inclination among the people. "Hwo-Wei" has been officially prohibited because of its evil influence upon the populace. But the State Lottery is only a form of "Hwo-Wei" on a large scale. If its future issues will be sold as low as $1.00 per coupon, its influence upon the low class of the people will be equally bad. Therefore it is contradictory indeed that the government should inaugurate one form of lottery and prohibit other forms.

Public Welfare Forgotten

In exploring the sources of revenue, the Nanking government has altogether forgot the public welfare and interests. It has successfully monopolized the sale of opium, lifted the ban on the brothels, and inaugurated a National State Lottery. All these measures might have brought to the government coffer an enormous amount of revenue, but the public not only contributes the money, but also suffers all the ill-consequences.

The evils of the lottery are too obvious to call for comment. By nature, human beings have a very strong gambling instinct and crave to get rich quick. Therefore the lottery has a special appeal to the human psychology. It tends to discourage savings, to despise the value of money, and to condemn the axiom that fortune can be earned only through hard works. It is both illegal and immoral—illegal because it is against the law of the country and immoral because it tends to foster gambling among the people.

The proceeds of the State Lottery may be wholly devoted to a very noble cause, but has the government no other means to raise the necessary money? If the government officials are really anxious to build a net of highways and airways in China, why do they not devise ways and means of disbanding our superfluous armies, cutting down the subsidies to the Tangpu and other useless official organs, and economizing the running of the national of provincial governments? If we can carry out these measures of reformation, we shall have sufficient money on hand not only for developing highways and airways, but also for other needed works of reconstruction.

The inauguration of the State Lottery, no matter how worthy its cause is, is contrary to the law of the country. What is illegal in the eyes of the law can not be made legal when the government commits itself. It is much to be regretted that the Nanking government should resort to such means for the promotion of aviation and highways. With the establishment of this precedent, it is feared that henceforth all the provisional and local governments will follow the example in issuing lotteries on various alleged noteworthy grounds, and that the country will be over-flooded with state and municipal lottery tickets as it was with private issues ten years ago.

Shanghai, August 14, 1933.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

SHANGHAI-NANKING-PEIPING THROUGH EXPRESS.

TIME ARR.	TIME DEPT.	STATIONS	TIME ARR.	TIME DEPT.
8.00	—	PUKOW	—	19.00
3.10	3.15	LINHUAIKWAN	23.49	23.54
2.00	5.30	PENGPU	00.38	1.08
23.25	23.30	NANHSUCHOW	3.46	3.56
20.45	21.15	HSUCHOWFU	6.15	6.45
18.22	18.37	LINCHENG	8.47	9.02
17.15	17.26	TENGHSIEN	10.01	10.04
15.05	15.25	YENCHOWFU	11.50	12.10
14.34	14.36	CHUFOU	12.41	12.43
11.46	12.06	TAIANFU	15.19	15.39
9.00	9.30	TSINANFU	18.10	18.40
7.16	7.26	YUCHENGHSIEN	20.26	20.36
5.05	5.35	TECHOW	22.28	22.58
2.51	3.01	POTOUCHEN	1.16	1.26
1.31	1.51	TSANGCHOW	2.29	2.49
21.40	22.00	TIENTSIN (C)	7.06	7.26
—	21.30	TIENTSIN (E)	7.30	—
20.20	—	TIENTSIN (E)	—	8.00
20.05	20.21	TIENTSIN (C)	8.09	8.11
17.43	17.44	FENGTAI	10.41	10.42
—	17.15	PEIPING	11.09	—

PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

7.37	—	PEIPING	20.35	—
6.42	7.02	CHANGSINTIEN	21.30	21.10
2.57	3.17	PAOTUNG	1.15	00.55
22.16	22.56	SHIHCHIACHWANG	5.57	5.17
18.03	18.23	SHUNTEH	10.11	9.51
10.16	10.36	SINSIANG	17.45	17.25
7.09	7.39	CHENGCHOW	20.46	20.16
4.14	4.34	HSUCHOW	23.44	23.24
2.18	2.38	YENCHENG	1.45	1.25
23.07	23.47	CHUMATIEN	4.53	4.13
19.14	19.34	SINYANG	8.58	8.38
15.46	16.06	KWANGSHUI	12.25	12.05
10.32	10.37	KIANG AN	17.42	17.57
—	10.20	HANKOW (Tachimen)	—	17.54

PEIPING-SUIYUAN RAILWAY.

TIME ARR.	TIME DEPT.	STATIONS	TIME ARR.	TIME DEPT.
15.30	—	HSICHIMEN	12.01	—
13.47	14.07	NANKOW	13.48	13.28
12.24	12.34	CHINGLUNG-CHIAO	15.18	15.08
6.10	6.40	KALGAN	21.12	20.52
22.49	23.19	TATUNG	4.04	3.44
18.29	18.49	PINGTICHUEN	8.00	7.45
12.50	13.10	SUIYUAN	13.30	13.00
—	8.25	PAOTAO	—	18.00

LUNGHAI RAILWAY.

20.10	—	HSUCHOWFU	—	8.20
15.53	16.13	SHANHIUHSIEN	12.25	12.50
11.55	12.15	KAIFENG	16.44	17.04
9.47	10.07	CHENGCHOW	19.01	19.21
6.05	6.25	LOYANG	23.06	23.26
3.02	3.04	KWANYINTANG	3.03	3.05
1.33	1.35	HWEIHINGCHEN	4.22	4.24
0.33	1.03	SHANCHOW	4.52	5.22
—	20.00	TUNGKWAN	9.50	—

KIAOTSI RAILWAY.

—	22.00	TSINGTAO	—	7.35
23.50	23.52	KIAOCHOW	5.50	5.48
0.23	0.38	KAOMI	5.16	5.01
2.06	2.24	FANGZU	3.36	3.15
2.44	2.50	WEIHSIEN	1.38	1.36
4.02	4.04	TSINGCHOW	0.41	0.23
4.56	5.14	CHANGTIEN	0.01	23.59
5.39	5.41	CHOUTSUN	22.00	—
7.40	—	TSINAN		

CHENGTAI RAILWAY.

19.42	—	SHIHCHIACHWANG	7.58	—
18.14	18.16	TSINGCHINGHSIEN	9.29	9.27
16.00	16.15	YANGCHUAN	12.01	11.47
14.48	14.50	SHOUYANGHSIEN	13.52	13.50
12.40	12.49	YUCHIHSIEN	15.35	15.25
—	12.08	TAIYUANFU	—	16.07

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY.

STATIONS UP.		Express R. Through	Express R.	STATIONS DOWN		Express R.	Through Express R.
ZAHKOU	d.	9.35	18.10	SHANGHAI, N.	d.	9.30	18.30
HANGCHOW	d.	10.00	18.35	JESSFIELD	d.	9.48	—
CHANGAN	d.	10.51	19.29	SICCAWEI	d.	—	—
YEHZAH	d.	—	20.01	SHANGHAI, S.	d.	9.35	—
KASHING	d.	12.04	20.44	SUNGKIANG	d.	10.48	10.35
KASHAI	d.	—	21.10	FUNGCHING	d.	—	—
FUNGCHING	d.	—	—	KASHAI	d.	11.34	—
SUNGKIANG	d.	13.13	21.59	KASHING	d.	12.08	20.50
SHANGHAI, S	a.	—	23.02	YEHZAH	d.	12.44	—
SICCAWEI	d.	—	—	CHANGAN	d.	13.17	21.57
JESSFIELD	d.	—	22.55	HANGCHOW	d.	14.12	22.50
SHANGHAI, N.	a.	14.10	23.10	ZAHKOU	a.	14.30	23.05

NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE.

STATIONS UP		EXP. R.	THRO. EXP. Zku-Nkg R.	Night EXP. R. S.	D.T. Night EXP. R.	STATIONS DOWN		Thro EXP. R. Nkg-Zku.	D.T. EXP. R.	Night EXP. R. S.
SHANGHAI, N.	d.	10.00	15.10	23.30	1.00	NANKING	d.	10.00	17.25	23.00
NANSIANG	d.	—	—	0.05	—	CHINKIANG	d.	11.34	19.02	1.06
KUNSHAN	d.	11.09	16.25	—	—	TANYANG	d.	12.17	19.43	1.58
SOOCHOW	d.	11.59	17.17	1.54	3.14	CHANGCHOW	d.	13.15	20.46	3.15
WUSIH	d.	12.54	18.12	2.58	4.21	WUSIH	d.	14.07	21.39	4.25
CHANG-CHOW	d.	13.56	19.09	4.02	5.21	SOOCHOW	d.	15.04	22.38	5.36
TANYANG	d.	14.48	20.11	5.07	6.21	KUNSHAN	d.	15.47	—	—
CHINKIANG	d.	15.34	20.56	6.00	7.12	NANSIANG	d.	—	—	7.33
NANKING	a.	16.50	22.15	7.45	8.40	SHANGHAI, N.	a.	16.50	0.25	8.00

NOTICE

1. Children under four years of age are carried free, children under twelve but above four years of age at half fares and children of twelve years of age and over must pay full fares.
2. For Local and Through Traffic, the following free baggage allowances will be granted to each passenger:—

   1st class passenger ..... 80 kilogrammes (143 catties)
   2nd class passenger ..... 60 Kilogrammes (100.5 catties)
   3rd class passenger ..... 40 Kilogrammes (67 catties)

   Half of these quantities will be allowed on each child's half ticket of each class respectively.
3. Any weight of baggage in excess of the free allowance will be charged at the rate for the minimum quantity of 20 kilogrammes (33.5 catties) of $0.002 per kilometre per unit of 20 kilogrammes.
4. In case of any holder of Local or Through ticket who abandons his journey en route and desires a refund on the unused portion of his ticket he must apply in person, and produce his ticket for endorsement to the Station Master where the journey is abandoned. Application for refunds must be made as soon as possible after endorsement and must in any case be made within TEN DAYS of the date of expiry of the availability of the ticket which has been endorsed.

Japan's Far Eastern Supremacy

BY TYLER DENNETT

(Professor of International Relations, Princeton University in Current History for July)

THOUGH defeated at Geneva, Japan, in defiance of world opinion as reflected in the Assembly of the League of Nations, has persisted in her campaign against China and at last has won a substantial victory. Not only were the Chinese forced to enter into direct negotiations with the Japanese but they were obliged on May 31 to sign a truce, with the prospect that the truce will be followed by a treaty of peace.

The victory lies not merely in the easy success of the Japanese military campaign south of the Great Wall, but much more in the fact that the negotiations were direct and unsupervised by the League. Thus Japan has maintained the theory for which she has contended from the outset—that the Manchurian incident is not a proper matter of international concern. The cardinal principle of the League of Nations has been successfully repudiated. China has learned that she must rely solely upon her own resources in any resistance she may make to Japan. Furthermore, the non-recognition doctrine, of which so much was expected, becomes immediately more difficult than ever. There is even some reason to believe, as will be indicated below, that President Roosevelt has already quietly revised the Far Eastern policy of the last administration and returned to the Wilson-Lansing policy which frankly recognized Japan's "special interests" in China.

Resuming their advance south of the Great Wall on April 30, the Japanese moved rapidly toward Tientsin and Peiping. Twenty-two days later General Ho Ying-ching, Nanking War Minister, issued a formal order for the evacuation by Nanking troops of Peiping. At the same time the Japanese War Office intimated that the Japanese Army would not occupy the city "unless some entirely unforeseen event forced the hand of the commander on the spot." Only twice before in nearly three centuries, in 1860 and in 1900, have alien armies been where they could enter as conquerors the capital of the Middle Kingdom. The Chinese losses in four weeks were estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000 men killed and "uncounted wounded."

Truces That Were Not Kept

The ostensible reason for the last Japanese advance, as given by Lieut. Gen. Kotaro Nakamura, was Chinese perfidy. It appears that there had been many truces with individual Chinese Generals, none of which were kept. The Chinese War Minister issued orders to reorganize the Chinese troops and to attempt to recapture Chengteh, the Jehol capital. There were intimations from Chinese sources that Japan would press on to drive the Chinese troops south of the Yellow River if the current measures did not prove adequate. The pattern of this most recent Japanese operation is similar to the others since September, 1931; in Tokyo the official spokesmen gave out statements to allay the fears of foreign interests in China, while the army in the field proved to be "out of control." Yet it is of some significance that the Japanese troops avoided Tientsin, the northern center of foreign interests in China.

For many weeks North China has been in political chaos. The Nanking Government had about 50,000 troops there; while the restless, disgusted Northern armies, unpaid and rebellious in their attitude toward Nanking, numbered at least 200,000. An American correspondent reported that in all North China the Nanking Government did not have a single potent representative. It is notable that whereas the initial advances into Manchuria eighteen months ago elicited many protests and warnings from Geneva, Washington and other capitals, the recent military movements of the Japanese have met with no similar expressions of foreign displeasure. Either Western public opinion has now become dulled to Japanese imperialism or it has become so discouraged about China as to feel that nothing can be done. Even more significant was the fact that the Japanese advance coincided, in time, with the journey of Viscount Ishii to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt. Obviously the Japanese Government does not stand in very great fear of American official displeasure.

Dr. T. V. Soong, fresh from conversations in Washington, vigorously denied before the China Society in New York on May 22 that China is in chaos. But no one has more cogently stated the cause of the Chinese military collapse than did Dr. Soong before he left China. He was reported in the London *Times* to have said:

"On the one hand, there was the highly mechanized Japanese Army with a railway system at its back and plentifully supplied with ammunition and foodstuffs, with a transport system worked out to the last detail, for months preparing for the thrust that employed squadrons of airplanes, tanks, armored cars, mountain guns and highly mobile cavalry. On the other hand, I saw an army [the Chinese] with no staff work, with the Generals staying hundreds of miles behind, with no transport, except of the most primitive sort which took several weeks to supply the front, no liaison between the different commands, no anti-aircraft guns and trenching materials or artillery, and soldiers trained only in drill-ground rudiments."

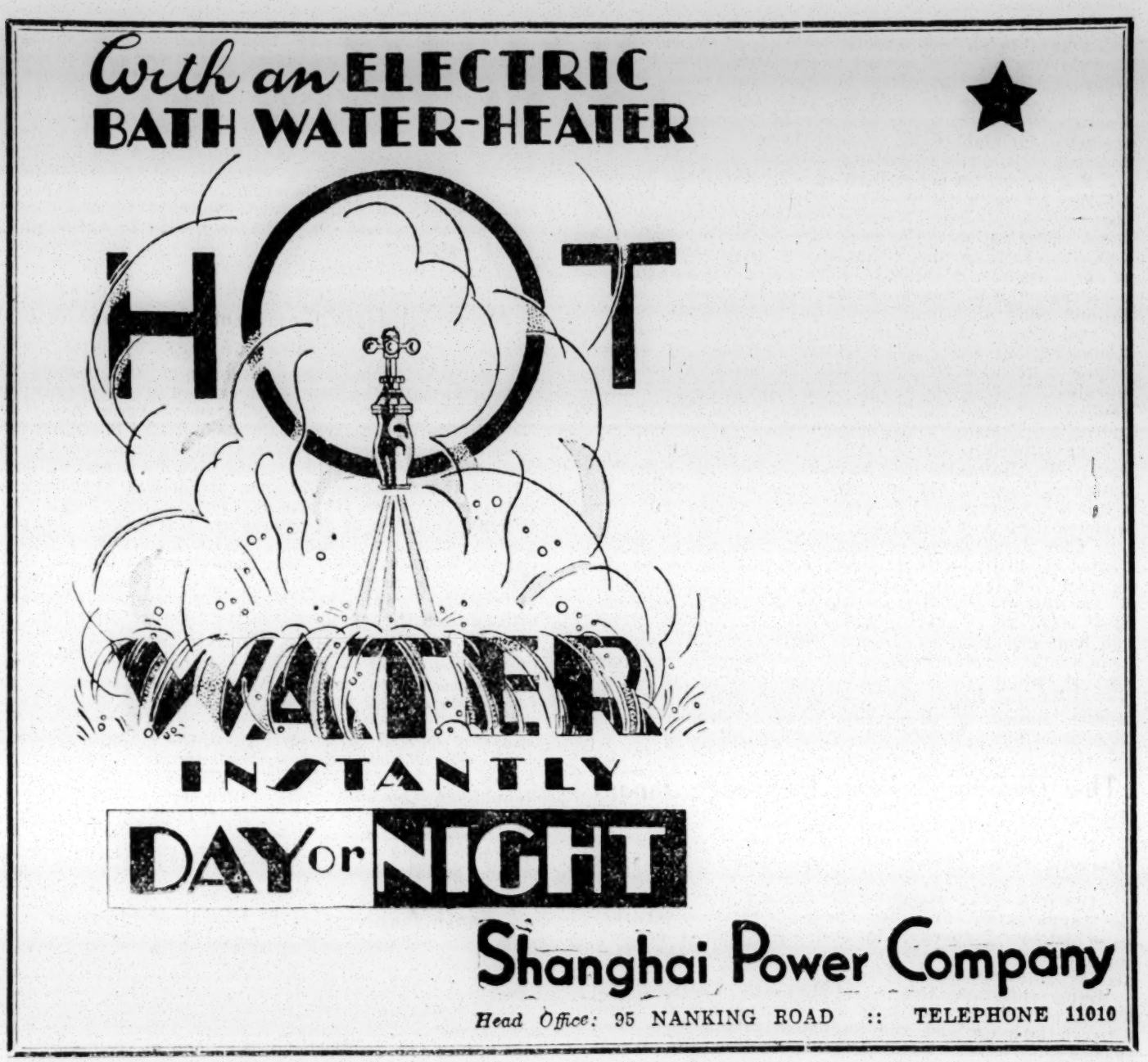
As a forecast of the approaching peace negotiations, it was reported from Tientsin on May 27 that there was about to be organized a Peiping Political Council with administrative authority over an undefined area in North China and selected for its moderate or pro-Japanese views. The Japanese at once ceased fighting. Formal negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese at Tangku, below Tientsin, opened on May 30, and the next day the terms of the truce were announced. They were more moderate than the Chinese had been led to expect. The Chinese were to withdraw their troops south and west of a line drawn through the towns of Yenchieng, Changping, Kaoling, Shunyi, Fungchow, Sanho, Paoti, Lintingchen, Ningho and Lutai, and the Japanese were to go back to the Great Wall. The resulting demilitarized zone from the Wall to a line, roughly from Tientsin to Peiping, would be administered by Chinese friendly to Japan, and if the plan succeeded there would be the splitting off of a new Chinese State with pro-Japanese sympathies.

Will the more patriotic and belligerent Cantonese, as well as certain other rival political groups in Central and West China, accept the situation? It is difficult to imagine what they can do, nor is it clear what the effect will be upon the Nanking Government, which has thus, through its feebleness, let slip from the republic not only Manchuria but also Jehol, and now a slice of territory south of the Great Wall.

Two brigades of the famous Nineteenth Route Army and several divisions were sent by Canton on May 18 into North China, where they were regarded by Nanking not so much as a help as an embarrassment. Ten days later Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian General, from his retirement at Kalgan, north of Peiping, issued a manifesto that he would lead an army to the defense of the province of Chahar, to regain the lost territory. Chahar lies directly west of Jehol. Russian support was suspected. Feng, an accomplished conspirator, was believed to be seeking the support of various Generals and chieftains, to set up an independent government in North China. His chances of success are obviously poor, but he can easily make trouble for Chiang Kai-shek. Canton is not likely to acquiesce in the recognition of Manchukuo or the relinquishment of Jehol. Meanwhile, the Chinese leaders are reported to be making earnest efforts to bring about a reconciliation of the more militant Generals with the terms of the truce. The National Congress of the Kuomintang is scheduled to open on July 1, but Canton has already announced a "national party congress" to meet concurrently. The "break-up" of China, prematurely announced by Lord Beresford thirty-five years ago, may be now not far off.

Japanese Terms Moderate

The moderation of the Japanese terms thus far announced may be not unrelated to the Roosevelt-Ishii conversation in Washington on May 25. Viscount Ishii came ostensibly to discuss the program for the approaching World Economic Conference; apparently political matters also were frankly faced. The official reports of the conversation in Washington revealed little, but Tokyo press comment indicates that President Roosevelt played no sour notes in the duet. Indeed, the *Nichi-Nichi* quoted the President as having said: "Although I recognize Japan's special position in Manchuria, Japan's action is generally considered a violation of treaties, or unreasonable. Japan must certainly have had proper reasons for acting as she did, but is it not a weakness on her part to allow her action to be regarded as violating treaties?"



In the absence of any specific denial from Washington, and because of the similarity to the language used in the Lansing-Ishii agreement of 1917, which was abrogated when the Washington treaties were ratified in 1923, one is disposed to credit the *Nichi-Nichi* report. If it is correct, President Roosevelt has apparently set a new course for American policy in the Far East. "Special position" for Japan in the Far East has always meant in the Japannese language what the presence of the Japanese armies in North China now means. Upon his departure for London Viscount Ishii, over the radio, declared that President Roosevelt had evinced "deep sympathy and genuine friendliness" toward Japan.

If one may judge from the Japanese intimations at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva on May 25 that she will demand a 10-10-10 naval ratio in 1935, in place of the 10-10-7 ratio agreed to at the London conference in 1930, Japan must now be feeling confident of her international position. Naotake Sato, for the Japanese delegation, threatened that Japan would not sign the disarmament treaty if it contained, as the draft now does, any reference to the 5-5-3 ratio agreed upon at Washington or to the 10-10-7 ratio of the London conference. Both expire in 1935. The Foreign Office in Tokyo confirmed Mr. Sato's stand and declared that in 1935 Japan would demand equal ratios with Great Britain and the United States, but would be willing, once "racial equality" is conceded, to reduce her fleet by agreement. Perhaps Japan hopes to accomplish parity not by building up her own fleet but by securing a pledge from the other powers to reduce theirs. Actually, Japan now has approximate parity with the United States because of the failure of the American Government to build up to the ratios already assigned. The "racial equality" issue, thus again brought forward, is a still further indication that Japan now feels that she has won her right with the Western Powers to a parity which goes far beyond naval ratios. There is more prospect now than there has been at any time in the past that the world will in the not distant future acquiesce in the "Monroe Doctrine for Asia," for which Japan has been preparing so industriously in the last twenty months.

THE OPEN DOOR IN MANCHUKUO

Before sailing from San Francisco Yosuke Matsuoka on April 12 broadcast a farewell to the American people. He listed three important signs that the American people are not concerned about the Far East: (1) The United States is planning to withdraw from the Philippines; (2) the American Navy is suffered to remain far below the treaty ratio, and (3) no one in the United States seems greatly excited about the new Japanese drive south of the Great Wall. Two weeks later, on April 25, the London *Times* printed a Tokyo dispatch saying that Tetsuzo Komai, the Japanese member of the Manchukuo Privy Council, had declared that Manchukuo, not being a party to the Nine-power treaty, could not be expected to maintain the "open door" for those States which do not extend recognition. "Manchukuo's trade door," he was reported to have said, "would not remain open to States which withheld recognition of her status." In answer to a question in the House of Commons on May 1, Stanley Baldwin, acting Prime Minister, stated that he did not credit Japan with such an intention but gave assurances that, if such a policy were adopted, Great Britain "would take any

steps open" to her to defend the principle of the open door. Chuichi Ohashi, chief adviser to the Manchukuo Foreign Office, denied on May 3 that the new State would depart from the old principle. At the same time the Japanese Foreign Office, which had left Komai's statement uncontradicted for eight days, assured Ambassador Grew that the open door would be strictly maintained.

But the matter is not disposed of by the official denials. On May 1 London confirmed the report issued from Peiping that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Jardine-Matheson Company—two of the oldest British establishments on the China coast—were closing some of their offices in Manchuria. The Peiping report alleged as a reason that Manchuria was rapidly being closed to foreign trade.

On May 7 the report came from Harbin that the Sungari Flour Mills, an American concern, had stopped selling flour because a Japanese tax inspector had been installed to check the output and collect the new Manchukuo tax. The American Consulate was also investigating a complaint that Japanese bean buyers were receiving a preferred rate on the South Manchuria Railway. Mr. Matsuoka may have estimated the American situation correctly but one must wait, before wishing to confirm his judgment, to know how America will view a closed door in Manchuria.

The Manchukuo Commissioner of Foreign Affairs visited the British Consul General at Harbin on May 11 to warn him that Lennox Simpson, the British publisher of the Harbin *Herald*, a bi-lingual Anglo-Russian daily, must leave in six days or suffer deportation. Mr. Simpson had been publishing matter favorable to Russia and unfavorable to Manchukuo. This threat, if it had been carried out, would have raised the question of extra-territoriality. Under the British treaties with China a British subject in Manchuria could be deported only upon order of the British Supreme Court in Shanghai.

That Diabolic Scheme to Freeze Japan

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

I read with considerable amusement your article "Diabolic Soviet Scheme to Freeze Japan," in your issue of July 22.

I believe it has been generally taken for granted that the Japanese are up-to-date people. If, however, they have just now discovered that such a scheme was seriously considered by the Russians, then I must say that they are far from being up-to-date.

Imperial Russia's Grand-Old-Man in the East, Admiral Makharof, actually proposed to construct a wall or dam between the main-land and Saghalien Island, some 50-60 years ago. The idea was to divert the cold Arctic current from sweeping through the straits between Saghalien and the Coast Province, so as to make this coastal area less frigid, and of course to secure an ice free port at Vladivostok.

The report is not quite correct, however, in stating that the wall or dam was to be built from the mainland to the North-End of Saghalien Island—which, as a matter of fact, juts out into the Sea of Okhotsk and is a considerable distance from the mainland.

Consulting a map you will see that the narrowest part of the straits is south of the mouth of the Amur River, near a place called Pagobi and I believe one proposal was to build the wall near there. This would divert the Amur River water into the Sea of Okhotsk and would naturally make this less frigid. The so-called Japan Current would sweep along the coastal area up into the Gulf of Tartary, and then be deflected down along the west coast of Saghalien.

Another proposal, I believe, was to build a somewhat longer wall just north of the mouth of the Amur River. At that time this scheme was very seriously considered, and from a scientific view was said to be both practical and correct in its conclusions as to the effect it would have on the climate.

This proposal, however, upon further consideration was abandoned as it was feared that, firstly it might seriously affect the fishing industry, especially the sturgeon and salmon fishing in the Amur. Secondly, it was feared that the Gulf of Tartary might silt up to such an extent that it would interfere with shipping as well as sea fishing in that area, and the fishing industry was considered too valuable to risk losing.

If, as I doubt, the Soviets are now considering this scheme, they have not invented any new frightfulness; they are merely taking up Admiral Makharof's old idea.

Is it not possible that this rumored report in Japan is merely a prelude to further agitation? The object of it would be to create a basis for an eventual seizure of the Northern Half of the Island of Saghalien? This being accomplished it would be merely a step across the straits, and Japan's desire, "Control of the Fishing Industry," and full sovereignty over the Coastal and Amur Provinces would then be not merely a dream, but an accomplished fact. In view of the present troubles over fishing rights etc., this may be sooner affected than most people expect, and the developments in that area are in my opinion well worth watching.

VIKING.

Chungking, August 7, 1933.

Memorial Hall Commemorates Japanese Invasion

On the occasion of the completion of the "January 28" Memorial Hall, which has been erected in commemoration of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai last year, General Tai Chi, Garrison Commander for Shanghai and Woosung, has issued a message to the people reminding them of the heroic sacrifices made by soldiers and civilians during the Japanese invasion and calling upon them to continue to strive for the recovery of lost territories. General Tai, who is leaving shortly to assume his new post in Fukien, in bidding farewell to the people of Shanghai and Woosung, expressed gratification at the fact that, thanks to the support of the people and the cooperation of friendly Powers, he was able to maintain peace and order during the trying time of the Japanese invasion.

Foreign Help in Asiatic Wars

The *Sin Wen Pao* comments:—"It will be remembered that, during the Shanghai War last year, a number of foreigners offered their services in the Chinese Army. When the Jehol war started a number of Canadian aviators also offered their services to the Chinese Government. These facts show that all the world was against Japan. Therefore, it is not at all unlikely that the new Republic in Manchuria may secure the support of individual foreigners, although it cannot secure official assistance from foreign governments. International Law does not forbid persons participating in foreign wars in their private capacities."

Tenth Anniversary of Buriat-Mongolian Republic

The Soviet Republic of Buriat-Mongolia, comprising a territory of 400,000 square kilometers, lying just east of Lake Baikal in Siberia, last week celebrated its tenth anniversary at its capital, Verkhne Udinsk. *Tass* says that before the revolution it was one of the most backward regions of Russia but it has changed strikingly in the ten years. Rising welfare and advancing culture, combined with extensive medical aid, have checked the physical deterioration of the people. Over one-quarter of the nomadic and semi-nomadic population has settled down. Farming operations have doubled and 60 percent of the cattle and 78 percent of the planted area are now included in collective farms.

British Army Forces in Shanghai to Be Reduced

The local British forces in Shanghai will be reduced after several months. The command of the Shanghai Area is to be taken over by a colonel, in place of a brigadier. Brigadier Fleming, who goes home in November, is to be replaced by Colonel F. S. Thackeray. The transport *Neuralia* will bring a battalion to Shanghai, take one from Shanghai to Hongkong, and then come back to take another battalion to India, thus reducing the local British forces by one battalion, leaving only one battalion with detachments of smaller units.

Javanese-Chinese Merchant to Start Department Store in Shanghai

Ng Ching-sian, a Javanese Chinese merchant is on his way to Shanghai, with the intention of starting a department store here. In this connection a *Reuter* message from Singapore states that all Chinese abroad are being given special privileges by Chinese officials in regard to their investments, products and their personal safety. An Overseas Department has been specially established to assist such people from abroad.

"Central Press" Reiterates "Blue Shirt" Allegations

The *Central Press* of Canton during the week reiterated previous allegations that the so-called "Blue Shirt" gang is attempting to assassinate leading officials in the Southwest and declares that General Chiang Kai-shek is behind this movement. The *Central Press* charges the object of the "Blue Shirts" is to assassinate leaders who disapprove the policies of General Chiang. It is alleged that some of the "Blue Shirts" in Shanghai and Nanking are also members of the Kuomintang and that the activities of this so-called Chinese Fascisti party are conducted in a secret manner. Yang Chien was murdered by the Blue Shirt gang, the *Central Press* alleges. The attempt on Huang Chi-lu is another proof of the Blue Shirt activities, it also alleges.

A *Central Press* message sent to Japan stated that Yang Yung-tai, former civil governor of Kwantung, and an important member of General Chiang Kai-shek's "brain trust," will be appointed mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai in succession to Wu Teh-chen, the present incumbent. The telegram alleged that Mayor Wu Teh-chen had been found incompetent to handle the Yang Chien murder case.

The *Central Press* is the propaganda organ of the Southern group, which is opposed to the Nanking government.

Wendel Donation to Nanking Seminary Awaits Realization

Recent advices from Nanking state that it may be a year or two yet before the Nanking Theological Seminary will receive any funds from the donation given by Miss Ella Wendell of New York City. Most of the Wendel property is in New York real estate. Dr. Li Han-to, president of the Seminary, in a recent interview said the donation will be from five to seven millions, all depending on the sale price of the estate. Four other parties, including Drew University, an orphanage, a hospital and two charitable institutions, will share the rest.

Dr. E. T. Tipple, former president of Drew University, is responsible for the donor's interest in the work of the seminary. Dr. Tipple, life-long friend of the Wendel family, was the former teacher of Dr. H. F. Rowe, ex-president of the Nanking institution. It was Dr. Tipple who had interested the late Miss Wendel in giving various sums, sometimes thousands, to the seminary while she was living.

League of Nations Union Entertains Dr. W. W. Yen

The League of Nations Union in London on July 14 entertained to luncheon Dr. W. W. Yen, the principal Chinese representative at Geneva. Lord Cecil, who took the chair, paid high tribute to Dr. Yen's capacity as a diplomat, to his "skill, great courage, and great judgment." The issue between China and Japan, said Lord Cecil, is the decision between civilization and anarchy.

Dr. Yen in reply said, among other things, "the policy of the Chinese Government is based on three great instruments of peace—the Covenant, the Pact of Paris, and the Nine-Power Treaty. But that does not mean that China is going to accept as an accomplished fact or recognize a situation conceived in perfidy, carried out by violence, and universally condemned as illegal." Dr. Yen paid tribute to the part played by Britain in the defence of China.

The New Press Law as It Affects Foreign Newspapers

The Police Administration Department of the Ministry of the Interior has addressed a letter to *The Review* and other journals stating that a recent *Reuter* message from Nanking concerning the new press law is not in accordance with the facts. The Police Department's ruling reads as follows:—"Newspapers or magazines published by foreigners in China should in accordance with the Press Law of China, file their applications and registration forms through the Provincial or Municipal Government of their locality to be forwarded to the Ministry of Interior for registration, but not through their respective Consulates and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs." *Reuter* had stated that the new press law provided for applications to be made through the respective consuls.

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That U.S. $10 Chinese Visa Fee; The Worm that Has Turned

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

PROBABLY the greatest surprise that the American tourist who comes to the Far East gets is that he can get a visa to tour Japan, the hypothetical enemy, free of charge, whereas for the privilege of as much as setting his foot, even for an instant, on the soil of China, the traditional friend, it will cost ten American dollars for a visa. What is more, the visa granted by China is good for that one time only and if the visitor, after touching at Shanghai, should go on to Dairen, or to Hongkong or Manila, he will find himself called upon to pay that ten American dollar visa fee once more, if he wishes to tread on Chinese soil again. D. F. Robertson, the head of an American travel bureau, was among those who in a recent letter to the Shanghai daily press, called attention to the difference in the matter of visaes as they affect Japan and China. However, as with many similar abnormalities, the fault for such a situation lies at the door of America, and not at the door of China—meaning thereby that China has the temerity in these days to treat Americans just as Americans treat citizens of China. Until a few years ago, when China began to assert itself, any one could start anywhere on this globe and float into Shanghai without any questions being asked. Those happy days are now a thing of the past.

Americans Are Irked

This ten U. S. dollar Chinese visa fee has irked a great many Americans during the past year or two, and at last an agitation has been started to see whether something can't be done about it—that something, incidentally, being for the United States to recede from its high and mighty attitude regarding visa fees, in which case China will doubtless be glad to follow suit. In other words, it is a matter of reciprocity—if America will desist from treating Chinese "meanly," China will desist from treating Americans "meanly." The American Consulates in China have lately been deluged with complaints from Americans regarding this ten dollar visa fee. There is one American whose duties require that he travel between Shanghai and Manila about once every month. His visa fees paid to the Chinese government in the last year have totaled about a hundred American dollars.

It is one of the ironies of Fate that the Land of the Free, one of whose Presidents (Woodrow Wilson) coined the famous phrase that the World War was being fought to make the world safe for democracy, should penalize the reasonable freedom of people in moving about on this mundane sphere, but that is what America is doing; for the inevitable result of America's unjust visa fees has been that the rest of the world has retaliated. Up until four years ago, when times were good, America could blithely go along and tell the rest of the world to go to Jericho, but in these times of retrenchment the retaliation is being felt by traveling Americans very much indeed.

The Passport Scheme, a Species of Atavism

The whole passport scheme is, at any rate, a species of atavism, one of the worst relics of the World War. The theory of a dog license is to protect the public from mad dogs, and the theory back of the passport idea is the same. But humans are more expert than dogs in evading the regulations, and the net result of the passport system is to penalize the great mass of honest citizens; the crooks get by on forged papers. Nor is it necessary either to be a crook or to have forged papers to "get by," at least in some instances, as the writer knows from his own experience. During the World War he had occasion to make a trip to Vladivostock. So he calmly presented an expired passport to the then Imperial Russian Consul General and ask for a visa. In those war days the consuls were more interested in the persons than in papers, and when the Consul suggested that he didn't have the pleasure of the writer's acquaintance, the writer reminded him of a certain event the very mention of which almost threw him into a fit. So that expired passport was stamped with the Imperial Russian visa in a jiffy, and the writer travelled all through the Maritime Provinces—in war time, be it remembered—on same, without any trouble.

Just to continue the personal note, so as to impress the reader with the idea that the whole passport scheme is a step backwards to barbarism. The writer came to Shanghai in 1903 without even knowing what a passport looked like. In those days it was only benighted Czarist Russia and the Sick Man Turkey that insisted on passports, and neither of those two was as insistent on passport formalities as are the United States and many other countries in these degenerate days. Having had occasion to go to the Russian fortress of Port Arthur, in that same year, I applied to the American and Russian consulates. The American Consulate gave me a letter to the Russian Consulate that I was an American. The only proof that I was one, to use the then Consul's own words, was that "I talked like one." On the strength of that, the Russian Consul wrote to the Commander of the fortress at Port Arthur (the most closely guarded spot in the whole Empire) requesting him to extend courtesies to an American for a period of six months—and that was all there was to it. The passport came several months later. To clench the argument as showing how the world, and America in particular, has tightened up on such matters, just try, dear fellow American, to repeat a similar stunt in this year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three and of American independence the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

Shanghai, August 15, 1933.

Chinese Students Not Discriminated Against by U.S. Authorities

Denying allegations from Chinese students that they were being discriminated against, officials at the American Consulate have explained that "the Chinese students have been getting by with something since 1924 that the people of no other country of the world have been permitted to do." According to the official it has been a ruling of the U.S. State Department, since the year 1924, that anyone coming into the United States as a visitor or immigrant must show his birth certificate and present a statement to the consul from the proper authorities that he has not had a criminal record. Because the Chinese have not kept such records in the past the local consular authorities have approved student visas despite the fact that they have not conformed with the ruling as students of other nations were required to do.

William W. Lockwood, Jr., Addresses Shanghai Rotary Club

William W. Lockwood, Jr., was the guest speaker at the Shanghai Rotary International Club at the Metropole Hotel May 10. Mr. Lockwood is a former Shanghai American school graduate, having won the bursary in 1923 and this helped him in getting an education in the United States. He is at present a professor of economics at Bowdoin University. He spoke at the Rotary meeting on "The Real Cause of the World Depression."

The general inflexibility of the Western economic system was stressed by Mr. Lockwood as being one of the principal problems that have confronted American business and national leaders.

Chinese Telegraph Administration to Build New Home

The Chinese Telegraph Administration at the corner of Szechuen and Foochow Roads, Shanghai, is reported to have completed plans for a new structure at a cost of approximately $1,000,000. Construction is to start at the beginning of next year. The new building, according to present plans, will accommodate the head offices of the Shanghai Telegraph Administration, the Bureau of International Telegraphs, the Chinese Radio Administration and the Shanghai Navigation Bureau, as well as several other communication organs which come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communications.

Central Bank of China Holds Adequate Reserves

The supervisory committee of the Bank of China announces that the total amount of dollar notes and subsidiary coin notes in circulation is $52,509,106.00, The reserves consist of cash $43,003,106.00 (of the above sum $38,673,885.00 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $2,519,956.00 is kept in Branches and Sub-branches, $1,809,265.00 is kept in Local Banks), and securities, $9,506,000.00 making a total of $52,509,106.00. Total amount of customs gold unit notes in circulation is C.G.U. 417,269.40 against which an equal amount of gold bars is kept in the Shanghai office.

CHINESE QUESTIONS OF THE MOMENT FROM THE JAPANESE POINT OF VIEW

(*Continued from page 492*)

movements in the south. It may be that General Feng Yu-hsiang's bearing a bad reputation as a military bankrupt, the Southwestern faction's financial difficulties and the people's having abhorrence of civil war are to be held responsible for the unsuccessful campaign against the conclusion of the agreement. General Chiang and his Government must have anticipated that the agreement with Japan would meet strong opposition.

What engages our special attention is the establishment of a new regime in North China with Huang Fu as its head. In fact, he was best adapted to the position under General Chiang Kai-shek. Inasmuch as he is regarded as the leader of the pro-Japanese group, Huang Fu has no small number of enemies within the country such as Messrs. Yen Kuo Shih, Dr. Koo and Mr. Soong. Especially noteworthy is that Mr. Soong is intent on reinstating General Chang Hsueh-liang, and as a matter of course his attempt at ousting Huang Fu must be most elaborate. Even under the strong personal support of General Chiang Kai-shek, he must feel his position unstable, knowing the isolated position in which he finds himself. Nevertheless, we presume that no immediate change in his position will be made as long as his relations with Generals Ho, Yu and other generals responsible for military affairs are keept intact.

The diplomatic dealings of China depend in future not merely on tact but the basic principle of the Nanking Government. Save for its clear-cut movement at the armistice issue, Nanking's standpoint is altogether too ambiguous. Wang Chao-ming's statement to the effect that the armistice negotiation should not go beyond the domain of military affairs and that China had by no means relinquished the hope for the recovery of the lost territory must represent the unfeigned attitude of the Nanking Government. Frankly speaking, the cancer which would eventually lead the Chinese Republic into bankruptcy is her inability to cut her troublesome connection with Western nations. The longer she puts off the settling up of Sino-Japanese issues the more entangled a situation will the Nanking Government be driven into. Under the circumstances we are unable to form an idea of what development China will make. This is why we cannot but continue taking a watchful waiting attitude for sometime to come.

Yin Ju-ken Mentioned as New Chinese Envoy to Japan

Yin Ju-ken, a well-known Japanese returned student and now counsellor to the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality, is reported to have been slated as the possible new Chinese Minister to Japan in succession to Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, who has resigned from the Tokyo post, according to a *Nippon Dempo* message from Shanghai in the *Japan Chronicle*. A native of Chekiang province, Mr. Yin studied for many years in Japan and is regarded in China as an authority on Japanese affairs and politics. Following his return to China, he joined the Chinese diplomatic service in the Three Eastern Provinces. He was a close associate of the late Gen. Kuo Sung-lin and served as his Commissioner of Foreign Affairs during Gen. Kuo's Rebellion against Marshal Chang Tso-lin in 1924. After the collapse of Kuo's movement, he narrowly escaped arrest and returned to the South. When the City Government of the Greater Shanghai Municipality was established in 1927, he was appointed by Mayor Huang Fu as a Counsellor to the City Government, which post he has retained up to the present. During the Armistice Negotiations following the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai in 1932, he was one of the Chinese representatives to the Conference and rendered great assistance in the retrocession of the occupied areas by the Japanese Invasion Force in Shanghai. In the recent peace conference in North China with the Japanese Army, he also played an important role and served as one of the principal Chinese delegates to negotiate for the withdrawal of the Japanese Army and retrocession of the Luantung territory. In view of his intimate knowledge of Japan and his long service in Sino-Japanese affairs, Mr. Yin is considered as a very suitable man for the Tokyo post, in case Gen. Chiang Tso-pin determines to resign. Meanwhile, it is reported that Gen. Chiang may be transferred to the Chinese Legation in Berlin, Germany.

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T. V. Soong on Board s.s. President Jefferson, Enroute Home

T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance sailed from Seattle August 13 on the Dollar liner *President Jefferson*, on his return to China. It had previously been announced that he would attend the Banff Conference, but urgent matters in China demanded his early return home. Mr. Soong has been absent since June. He represented his country at the recent economic discussions at Washington, then journeyed to London to act as China's chief delegate to the World Economic Conference and later visited Paris, Rome and Geneva.

—Picture by Chekiai Agency, Paris

T. V. Soong, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, is shown here arriving in Rome by special train on July 11. He was welcomed at the station by Italian Government representatives.

From right to left; Italian Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Suvich; Minister T. V. Soong; Countess Ciano; Dr. Kuangson Young, former Consul General in London; Italian Vice-Minister of Finance, His Excellency Puppini; Count Ciano, Italian Minister to China; M. Ouan, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in Rome.

Public bodies in Shanghai are making preparations to give Mr. Soong an enthusiastic welcome upon his arrival from the United States on August 29. It is said that the Government will also send a delegation to Shanghai to welcome the Finance Minister upon his arrival here.

T. V. Soong and Dr. Alfred Sze Received by President Roosevelt

T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance, and Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, were received by President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., August 7. The telegrams indicated that financial matters were discussed.

Is China Raising Money in Germany?

The *Central Press* states that T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, is privately arranging a loan from German bankers to be used for constructing an iron and steel works which will use entirely German machinery and equipment. If Minister Soong is successful in securing the German loan, the amount of which is kept secret, the iron and steel works will start operations next year. The factory is modelled after the Krupp works and can turnout small arms such as machine-guns, Mauser pistols, service rifles, and trench mortars. Mr. Soong, it is stated, also approached British bankers for another "industrial loan," though nothing definite is known as to amount, owing to strict secrecy observed in the negotiations.

T. V. Soong as Financial Dictator

A Nanking message to the *Sin Wen Pao* says that in connection with an impending reorganization of the Ministry of Finance into an Economic Ministry T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, will be given full powers to deal with economic problems throughout the country. When the new Ministry is organized it will have full powers to deal with the economic side of the telegraph, shipping, railway, and mining administrations, as well as all state-owned enterprises. It will remain under the control of the Executive Yuan, with T. V. Soong as Minister. In future the Ministries of Railways, Industry and Communications and the Reconstruction Commission will only handle administrative matters, transferring the economic rights which they so far enjoyed to the new Economic Ministry. However, it is still unknown when the change will be made, although there is much talk about it in the capital.

With reference to reports from various quarters, particularly Canton, that Mr. Soong had negotiated numerous loans abroad, Wang Ching-wei, head of the Executive Yuan in a statement issued last week said that the only concrete economic assistance which the Chinese Government had thus far received from foreign sources, was the U. S. $50,000,000 cotton and wheat loan which was of no political significance and was merely a loan of commodities.

Can China "Digest" All of the U. S. Cotton Purchases?

The first shipment of cotton, about 5,000 tons, purchased by China on the U.S. $50,000,000 loan arrangement negotiated by T. V. Soong will arrive at Shanghai October 1 by the s.s. *Ethan Allen*, an American vessel.

A Shanghai message to the *Asahi* recently stated that Japanese spinners there are buying American cotton shipped under the $50,000,000 cotton and wheat loan concluded some time ago by T. V. Soong. The Government has recently entrusted the disposal of this American cotton to the three large foreign merchants Volkart (Swiss), Andersen (American) and Arnhold (British). These firms have now started their transactions in Shanghai. According to the above message, the Toyo Menkwa Kaisha (Mitsui interests) have already bought 4,000 bales from the Volkart Company, and negotiations are going on with the Gosho Company, Japanese mills in China, and even with mills in Japan. This is due to the fact that the shipments under the $50,000,000 loan scheme cannot be digested by the Chinese mills alone. The *Japan Chronicle*, from which the above is printed, comments that Japanese spinners in China are thus benefiting from the Chinese cotton loan which was primarily intended to assist Chinese spinners. The Nanking Government is to buy about 600,000 bales, and about 50,000 bales will be shipped to Shanghai every two or three months.

The *Central Press* says a mild sensation was created in Shanghai in cotton circles by reports that among the consignments of cotton from the United States certain bales will be delivered to the cotton importers in Japan, while payment will be remitted on September 1 direct from Tokyo to the Ministry of Finance in Nanking. Cotton merchants in Shanghai are reported as saying that the U.S.$50.000,000 cotton and wheat loan is beneficial only to the United States and Japan.

A *United Press* message from Tokyo Aug. 12 stated that military leaders there were examining the purchase contracts for 4,000 bales of American cotton made by the Toyo Menka Kaisha (Far Eastern Cotton Co.) with brokers who have bought the cotton from the Nanking Government. It is stated that the brokers are trying to sell to Japanese and other foreign dealers the American

raw cotton, which was purchased with the U.S.$50,000,000 loan from America since, it is said, Chinese spinning mills are unable to consume it all.

An official of the Ministry of Industry at Nanking, Aug. 11 denied the report in the Chinese newspapers at Shanghai to the effect that a large portion of the first shipment of American cotton in connection with the U.S. 50,000,000 loan to China will be sold to Japanese mills in Shanghai.

The *Sin Wen Pao* says the Nanking Government is in receipt of telegrams from the provincial authorities in Kansu, Kiangsu, Kwangtung, Chekiang and several other provinces urging that an appropriate sum yielded from the American cotton and wheat loan should be given to them for reconstruction purposes.

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking, August 12 stated that it is understood that both the apportionment of the proceeds of the American cotton and wheat loan and the plans for technical cooperation with the League of Nations will be entrusted to the National Economic Council. In order to cope with these new duties, the organization of the Council will be expanded so as to provide for an increase of its staff and departments.

Cantonese Wish to Share in League Services

General approval of the League's technical assistance to China and the hope that such technical aid will be made available to Canton to enable the authorities there to carry out the Three-Year Plan for the reconstruction of South China was expressed by the official *Min Kuo Jih Pao* in Canton recently. It incidentally demands equal distribution of League services and substantial aid to all Chinese provinces instead of a few favored by the Nanking government.

The Cantonese authorities are persisting in their stand against the contract whereby Arnhold and Co., of Shanghai, have been granted exclusive rights by the Ministry of the Interior at Nanking to operate the wolfram mines in South Kiangsi. Meanwhile the customs authorities at Canton have been instructed by the Southwest Political Council to permit exports from the mines by any concern and not only by Arnhold and Company, exclusively.

Senator Pittman Predicts 60-cent Silver

Senator Key Pittman predicted the return of 60-cent silver and also prophesied that the United States Congress in January will approve the silver agreements reached at London last month and authorise the silver purchases provided in the five-power agreement. Similar predictions as to price were made by Senor Alberto Pani, Mexican Minister of Finance.

According to the London *Financial Times* Manchester is convinced that a stabilized silver currency will be to the advantage of the Lancashire cotton industry in countries with a silver currency. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, is a staunch gold supporter, and recent telegrams intimate that he may resign as a result of a dispute with the Treasury.

Two Chinese Gunboats to Be Sent to French Coral Islands?

General Chen Chi-tang, commander-in-chief of the first group army is stated to have ordered Rear Admiral Chang Chi-ying, commanding the West River Flotilla, to keep two gunboats ready to sail for the Coral Islands to make an investigation of the French occupation.

Japan's latest claim to ownership of the Islands comes from Professor Takejiro Akioka, of the Imperial University, who has produced a chart said to have been drawn in 1553. On this chart the islands are alleged to be plainly designated. It is the Japanese scholar's contention that this disproves the French claim that Frenchmen discovered the islands during the late century. A map which was drawn on a folding screen in the possession of Tokugawa Iemitsu, the third Shogun, more than 200 years ago, is also relied upon.

Tang Shao-yi, veteran Chinese stateman, interviewed at Hongkong declared that the Southwest Political Council was paving close attention to the French occupation of the nine coral islands in the South China Seas. He said no efforts would be spared to negotiate with the French for the "recovery of these islands."

The Shanghai General Labor Union has submitted a petition to the Government requesting that a strong protest should be lodged with the French Government against this occupation, which, they declare,will have a far-reaching affect on the national defence.

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Western Fukien as a Communist Storm Center

The field headquarters of the Anti-Communist South Route Expedition of which General Chen Chi-tang is the commander-in-chief has been established at Tayu, southern Kiangsi. To facilitate military command and for general convenience, the headquarters is located in the first Kwangtung army command. The personnel of the field headquarters are made up of staff officers of the first army.

The combined Kwangtung and Kwangsi forces had a severe encounter with the Communists in southern Kiangsi beginning of last week. According to the *Central Press*, 600 Reds were killed and many captured alive. The fighting raged in the vicinity of An Yuan, which was reinforced by 3,000 Communist troops of the so-called third division.

19th Route Army Recaptures Liencheng

The report that Liencheng had again been captured by the Communists was confirmed by the Hongkong office of the 19th Route Army last week. General Tsai Ting-kai, rushed the division under General Shen to the front to strengthen the defence. General Tsai also wired to General Chen Chi-tang, at Canton, requesting reinforcements. In response General Chen ordered the Cantonese troops in Southern Kiangsi to make an attack on Chunmenlin so as to divert the attention of the Communists.

Reports are conflicting regarding the military situation in Western Fukien. One report states that the 19th Route Army, after a desperate battle against the Communists, recaptured Liencheng on August 9, while other reports state that the Communists are still in occupation of that city, although the 19th Route Army are attacking it.

In view of the threatening Communist situation in Western Fukien, General Chen Chi-tang ordered four additional airplanes to Fukien for service at the front. Later telegrams said the situation in western Fukien had relaxed, and that General Tsai Ting-kai had left the Lungyen front for Foochow by airplane.

Leaders of the 19th Route Army in Fukien were desperately rallying their forces for the defence of Chang-chow, according to recent messages received from Amoy. The Communist threat to Changchow is apparently a very real one, though the troops opposed to them have been reinforced with artillery and airplanes and have been constructing lines of defence at Lungyen, Shihchung and Kanshih, and Nanching, Shangchen, and Changtai. The reasons given for the unexpected Red influx into Fukien province are two: first, the large-scale drive under General Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi which is making that province too hot for the Communists; and secondly, the devastated condition of southern Kiangsi, which makes it imperative for the Reds to seek fresh pastures or starve. As a result of these two factors, about 40,000 Reds under the command of Chu Teh have invaded Fukien, making Changchow, which they succeeded in capturing and holding for a brief period last year, their main objective.

Communists in Szechuen Stronger Than Ever

Word has been received from Northern Szechuen that the Communists in that region have formally enforced equal distribution of land among the farmers. Most of the landlords in the Red area have been summarily executed by the Reds.

A Chungking message to the Shanghai *Shun Pao* comments: "At present the Communists in Northern Szechuen control six districts, where they have formally introducted the Soviet system of government. The way in which the strength of the Communists has grown is surprising. When they first entered Szechuen from Shensi they had only 3,000 men, half unarmed. But when General Tien Sung-yao started an expedition against them, the strength of the Red forces grew every day with the weapons they secured from General Tien's forces. Within a month the number of Communists grew from 3,000 to 12,000 men and they were more armed than when they first entered the province. This very fact shows how inefficient General Tien's troops were when they were called upon to do some fighting."

Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of eight foreign missionaries at Yuanchow, West Hunan, near the border of Kweichow. They are the Rev. Edward McCarthy, the Rev. Francis Flaherty and Sisters Genevieve Ryan, Mark Mullen, Christiania Werth, St. Anne Callahan, Magdalen Ivan and Rosario Goss. All of them are American citizens except Sister Werth.

Li Chih-kang, member of the Shensi Provincial Government, proceeded to Kuling during the week to submit a report on the political and military situation to General Chiang Kai-shek, on behalf of Shao Li-tzu, Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government, and General Yang Hu-cheng, Director of the Sian Pacification Headquarters.

A Communist plot to stage a coup d'etat in the North-western provinces and then to extend the Communist influence to Inner Mongolia, Kansu and Ninghsia in an attempt to unify the North-west under the Red regime was unearthed recently, according to the Shanghai *Morning Post*. According to the plan, the Communists were planning to form a Red Regime in the North-west with Yang Sin-tien as leader. Thanks to the timely discovery, Yang's arrest was effected. He was later executed.

General Chen Chi-tang, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Route Bandit-suppression Forces (for the provinces of Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan and Hipeh), has despatched Yang Te-chao, his resident representative at Nanking, to Kuling to attend the bandit suppression conference convened by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission.

The Kiangsi Communists during the week made a vigorous attack on the Kwangtung troops at Chinwu and Chitang. The Red forces under Peng Teh-huai form the nucleus of the Communist attacking force while the 7th and 8th Cantonese divisions are putting up a stiff resistance near Chinwu. Casualties are repopted to be heavy on both sides.

General Chiang to Train 180 Regiments

The *Central Press* says that General Chiang Kai-shek has decided to train 180 regiments of about 350,000 soldiers to garrison Hupeh, Anhui, Honan, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, and Chekiang. Already 150,000 men have been recruited. This new army will undergo intensive training for three months. All commissioned officers from second lieutenant up have to swear an oath for the support of the military commission as well as the Blue Shirt Party of which General Chiang is the alleged leader.

The Kuling conference was said to have decided that General Chiang should be appointed as generalissimo of land, sea and air forces in place of his present chairmanship of the military affairs commission. As generalissimo, Chiang would have supreme military, naval and aerial power without calling a meeting of any commission.

China Adopts Conscription System

The conscription system was adopted at the recent meeting at Kuling, a recent Nanking message to the Shanghai *Morning Post* stated. It is understood that, according to this decision, every Chinese citizen will receive adequate military training and, as a first step, 100,000 conscripts will be enlisted. The training of these conscripts has been entrusted to General Tang Seng-chih, President of the Military Advisory Council.

B. A. T. Co. Continues to Have Labor Troubles

Labor troubles have again broken out in the Pootung factory of British-American Tobacco Company during the week following the summary dismissal by the Company of several workers. The other workers thereupon declared a "go slow" strike. The Social Affairs Department of the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai attempted to mediate in the affair but the Company insisted that the dismissed workers could not be reinstated under any circumstances, so the mediation failed to achieve any result.

The *China Times* says the labor trouble in the Pootung factory of the B. A. T. Company still remains unsettled with both sides refusing to move from their conditions. The workers have decided to submit all outstanding questions between the Company and the workers to the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai for arbitration. The Labor Union at a recent meeting discussed the strike situation and the advisability of appealing for arbitration.

New Ambassador to Manchukuo Enroute to Post

General Takashi Hishikari, the newly appointed Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army and Ambassador to Manchukuo, accompanied by Major-General Okamura, Vice-chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, Mr. Tani, the newly-appointed concillor to the Japanese Embassy in Hsinking, sailed from Kobe for Dairen August 17, enroute to Changchun.

The Canton authorities have decided that no protection shall be extended to any foreigner holding a passport issued by the Manchukuo government, a step allegedly taken in accordance with a recent communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking.

A party of 1,200 university students from Japan, after completing a fortnight's tour of inspection of industrial conditions in Manchuria left Changchun for Tokyo Aug. 10.

An auction sale of jewels found in the town mansions and villas of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at Mukden and elsewhere, and confiscated by the Manchukuo Government netted approximately $100,000 for the public treasury, according to the *Japan Chronicle*. Pearl necklaces, bracelets, ear ornaments and Chinese coronets, diamonds, emeralds, jade stones, silver and copper ornaments were included in the big auction transaction.

Horse-racing has been made a Government monopoly in Manchukuo. The new horse-racing law, as promulgated in Changchun, provides that racing shall be prohibited "except when it is conducted by the Government or a juridical person" to diffuse "knowledge concerning horses."

The new banking law of Manchukuo will be promulgated by the end of this month pending examination by the Bureau of Legislation.

The Japanese immigration program for the current fiscal year, 1933-34, provides that in addition to 1,000 Japanese immigrants who have already settled at Chiamusu and Fushin, on the Sungari River, 2,000 Japanese families shall he settled at important points along the railways between Kirin, Tunhua and the Tumen River and Lafa and Harbin.

About 20,000 Chinese entered Manchuria through the port of Dairen during the month of July, according to a bulletin recently issued by the Dairen Marine Bureau.

The *Sin Wen Pao* says the newly organized Eastern Chinese Republic has sent out a large number of publicists to the various countries to explain the nature of the new State and to secure the Powers' recognition to its existence. It is stated that Kuo Tao-pu, who was said to be the leader of the new State, is only a member of the new Government, but the chairman is another prominent figure in the Far East whose name has not yet been disclosed.

The use of free railway passes on the S.M.R. Line has greatly increased lately, amounting to nearly 65 per cent of total passengers carried on the 1st and 2nd class cars, according to the *Manshu Nippo*. Formerly free passengers totalled about 20 per cent.

Gen. Araki stated at the regular session of the Council in Tokyo, August 15, that since the termination of the so-called Manchurian incident of last year, the Japanese population in Manchukuo has increased remarkably and totals 42,000 at present. The total trade between Japan and Manchukuo reached 43,000,000 yen.

Manchukuo Communications Minister Tenders Resignation

Ting Chien-hsiu, Minister of Communications of the Manchukuo Government, tendered his resignation to the Government Aug. 14. *Rengo* attributes his sudden decision to quit his post to the grief incidental to the recent death of his mother. His resignation has not yet been accepted.

H. S. Honigsberg's Auto Firm to Be Liquidatad

Haskins & Sells, public accountants, announced during the week that they had been appointed liquidators of Honigsberg & Son, (Fed. Inc. U. S. A.), 27 Medhurst Road, Shanghai (in voluntary liquidation). The head of the firm is H. S. Honigsberg, one of the "old timers" in Shanghai, and one of the pioneers in the automobile trade. He had the Buick agency for many years and more lately the Studebaker agency. The firm is going out of business, but it is stated that his son R. P. Honigsberg will continue in the automobile line. It is rumored that the Studebaker agency is going to Fraser Motors, Ltd.

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China National Plane on Test Flight to Manila

A twin-motor Sikorsky amphibian plane of the China National Aviation Corporation took off from Shanghai on a test flight to Manila on the morning of Aug. 14. The plane is piloted by W. F. Grooch, with H. M. Bixby, representative of Pan-American Airways, and T. E. Rummill, also a pilot, as passengers. Mr. Rummill, however, travelled to Hongkong only. The aim of the trip is to survey landing facilities for Pan-American Airways from Hongkong to Manila. It is expected that a route will be mapped out, in which only comparatively short stops may be made.

The trip to Hongkong was made by way of Foochow, and Swatow. Hongkong was reached on the same day without incident. Beyond Hongkong, the route is across the Pratas reef. After refuelling, the plane is making for Cavite Naval Base. Mr. Grooch, the pilot for the trip, made a test flight for the China National Aviation Corporation from Shanghai to Canton via Hongkong in early July. He also laid out the South American route for the Pan-American Airways.

When the Shanghai to Manila air line is eventually inaugurated, the route from Shanghai to Hongkong will be taken care of by the China National Aviation Corporation, in which the Pan-American Airways has large interests. It is hoped to open the Shanghai-Canton air service some time next month.

Air Line to Be Extended to Sian

A responsible official of the Sian station of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation states that the Company has decided to extend the projected Canton-Hankow Airway to Sian and also to operate in the near future a Peiping-Sian service by way of Taiyuan, the Shansi provincial capital. Li Ching-tsung, Manager of the Eurasian Aviation Company, is leaving Shanghai for Sianfu shortly to make arrangements for a test flight between Lanchow and Tsinghai.

The Eurasia Aviation Company is contemplating the inauguration of a direct air service between Shanghai and Tsinghai so as to open the way for the development of that province.

The Eurasia Aviation Corporation has submitted a memorandum to the Ministry of Communications for the increase of its capital by $2,000,000. The present capital is $3,000,000, the Chinese Government holding two-thirds of the shares and the German interests one-third. The arrangement would similarly apply to the increased capital if the proposal is approved by the Ministry.

Nieh Kai-i, assistant manager of the China National Aviation Corporation, flew from Shanghai to Nantungchow, Aug. 6, landing on the new field of the corporation located there. The Nantung Airport was opened August 1 but considerable work has yet to be done before it is completed.

Shanghai-Canton Line to Be Inaugurated Next Month

According to information from the China Aviation Company, the Shanghai-Canton air service is expected to be inaugurated next month. The line, when inaugurated, will connect Shanghai, Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy and Canton. The airplanes used will have a speed of 140 miles an hour and will be able to cover the distance from Shanghai to Canton in ten hours, it is said.

According to information from the Eurasia Aviation Company, the North-western air route is now open as far as Tihua, in Sinkiang, in spite of all reports to the contrary. It is said that the provincial authorities are not interfering with the landing of the Eurasia planes at Tihua.

A categorical denial of a recent report from Canton to the effect that the Shanghai-Canton airmail and passenger service of the China Nation Aviation Corporation had been held up due to difficulties encountered by the company in Hongkong in establishing a landing station, was made by the officials of the airline company's head office in Shanghai last week. The reason given for the delay of the inauguration of the new line was that preparations have not yet been completed. Two large Sikorsky planes ordered by the company from America for the new route are now in the Lunghwa airdrome.

Three out of the five contributed airplanes have been assembled at Hangchow. The remaining are expected to be ready by August 20.

The *Central Press* says six brand new planes of the local aviation school took off from Hangchow recently, flying to an unknown destination. It was alleged that Brigadier General Kuo Ping-wen, former head of the school, had a hand in the escape of the planes, as he was recently relieved of his command by order of General Chiang Kai-shek.

Word has been received from Tsinan stating that Sun Tung-kang, the Chinese aviator who recently made a solo flight from Berlin to China, has postponed his visit to Shanghai until the end of this month at the request of Mayor Wu Teh-chen. The People's Self-Defence Commission in Peiping has sent a telegram to Sun Tung-kang, inviting him to come to Peiping to hold a demonstration and assuring him of a warm welcome. Chinese organizations in Tientsin have extended a similar invitation to the airman.

Subject to the approval of the Executive Yuan, the China-Russia-Germany through airmail and passenger service, to be operated by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, will be inaugurated on September 1.

The air survey corps of the General Staff Department at Nanking has taken pictures of hundreds of scenes of the Capital from the air. These will be printed in book-form, for general distribution abroad to show the progress made in the reconstruction of Nanking.

Netherlands Planes to Carry Chinese Mail

The Chinese post office last week announced that arrangements had been made to have the Bandoeng-Batavia-Amsterdam air mail line pick up at Singapore letters posted in China. Letters by this route go to Singapore by ordinary mail, connecting at that city with the Netherlands air service every Thursday. The Netherlands service connects with the Imperial Airways at Cairo and letters may be sent not only to Europe but to many places in Africa. The Chinese post office has a similar arrangement with the French air service from Saigon.

August 18 has been set aside as Aviation Day in the Soviet Union, to be celebrated annually with demonstrations of airplanes and dirigibles.

General Balbo's armada, which visited the World's Fair in Chicago, arrived back in Italy, August 12.

Colonel Charles Lindbergh and wife are at present on a flight through the Arctic regions. They are investigating the possibilities of a regular commercial flying route in Greenland.

Tokyo Air Maneuvers Come to an End

The air defense maneuvers at Tokyo came to an end at six o'clock a.m. August 11, when the Air Defence Headquarters withdrew the danger signal. Prior to the cessation of "hostilities" between the air defence corps and the "invading" air corps, five "enemy" planes made their appearance over the city of Tokyo at four o'clock in the morning with the intention of "bombing" the city. The air defence corps at once was called into action and an exciting sham aerial combat was staged over the city—which was entirely enveloped in smoke screen. The Air Defence Headquarters announced that the enemy aircraft carrier was repulsed by their submarine in an engagement which took place off the Bonin Islands. The "emeny" planes made their exit from Tokyo the same morning, putting an end to the air defence maneuvers, involving five prefectures in the Kwanto district.

Owing the air-defence maneuvers the Japanese police were more than ordinarily on the alert to catch foreign spies trying to scent out the strategical secrets of the maneuvers. Suspicious foreigners haunting the prohibited zones were kept under strict surveillance.

Through Train Service to Peiping to Start October 10

October 10, the Double Tenth Festival in China, has been chosen by the railway authorities as the date for the inauguration of the direct train-service between Shanghai and Peiping. On that date also the railway ferry-boat *Chang Kiang* will be formally put into operation between Nanking and Pukow.

The highway between Suiyuan and Sinkiang has been completed and was thrown open for traffic on August 15. The road starts from Suiyuan and ends up at Hami, in the interior of Sinkiang.

President of Cuba Flees from Island by Plane

Following a week of terroristic events in Cuba, incidental to a general strike, including the execution of seven officers who defied his authority, President Gerardo Machado fled from Havana, Aug. 13, travelling to the British island, Nassau, by plane. His Secretary of State, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, escaped to Florida in a plane. General Herrera, Minister of War and Navy, took refuge in the U. S. Embassy. Senor Carlos de Cespedes became provisional President of the Republic by act of Congress which assembled late in the afternoon of Aug. 12 under a heavy military guard. The first act of the new President was to declare martial law and his next was to appeal to all the people to be calm and go about their work. The swearing in of the new President followed a chain of spectacular events that have never been equalled in the Island republic. A mob of more than 1,000 persons had sacked Ex-President Machado's place. For hours, members of Congress feared to meet in open session for fear they would be slain. All Havana gave itself over to an exultant celebration, during which twelve members of the former President's secret police organization known as the Porra, including its chief, Antonio Jiminez, accused of directing at least a hundred assassinations, were slain. More of the secret police were slain in succeeding days.

The United States, through Ambassador Welles, had brought pressure to bear on Dr. Machado, to have him resign, and for a time it appeared that the United States might intervene, although President Roosevelt expressed himself as opposed to such a move. Various foreign governments made representations to the United States in connection with recent events, among them being Britian and Japan. There is a Chinese community of 30,000 in Havana. There were unconfirmed reports that several Chinese were among the several score killed in riots during the past week or so. Several hundred were injured.

Senator Pittman Would Scrap Monroe Doctrine

President Roosevelt was placed in an awkward dilemma. Had he ordered United States Marines to land for the protection of life and property, there would probably have been a storm of denuciation from Latin-Americans against "Yankee imperialism," while had he refused to intervene and a revolution had broken out other nations might have insisted on taking steps to protect their nationals, which would violate the historic Monroe Doctrine. Following a visit to the State Department the Japanese Ambassador stated that Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, had assured him that the United States was taking every possible step to prevent damage to persons and property. Meanwhile, the renunciation by the United States of the Monroe Doctrine is urged by Sentor Key Pittman, head of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, who states that the doctrine is a worn-out policy. Three U. S. warships have been sent to Havana.

The United States proposals for a "new deal" for Cuba include a sweeping revision of Cuba's internal and external debt with a view to reducing taxation, a reciprocal tariff and quota, and the limiting of Cuban sugar exports to American markets to 1,750,000 tons annually.

The troubles in Cuba are due almost entirely to the low price of sugar. Although Cuba enjoys a 20 percent discount in the U. S. tariff, at present prices the duty on Cuban sugar into America, its principal market, comes to roughly 200 percent. The U. S. government collects mores duties on sugar than an any other product. The next greatest American customs revenue producer is tobacco, the principal supplier of which is also Cuba. The tobacco market is also very much depressed.

No Date Yet Set for Anti-war Conference in Shanghai

The *China Times* says that about a hundred delegates to the forthcoming World Anti-war Conference have already arrived in Shanghai. These include delegates from the United States, Japan, Great Britain, France, Germany, Turkey, Philippine Islands, Korea and several other countries. The meeting is set for this month, although the date and place have not yet been fixed.

Two of the 19 students who were arrested by Peiping police recently for attempting to hold a meeting of the preparatory committee to support the anti-War conference in Shanghai, have been released on bail, according to General Pao Yu-lin, the director of public safety of the Peiping Municipal Government.

LATEST INFORMATION

If you are interested in China you must be interested in the latest developments in the following fields:

		In China (Chinese Currency)	Abroad (U.S. Currency)
1.	China's Diplomatic Relations (1931-1932: A Survey) ..... By Minchen T. Z. Tyau	.90	$ –.50 cts.
2.	China's Industrial Development: Its Problems and Prospect ..... By C. L. Nieh.....	.90	„ –.50
3.	Chinese Government Economic Planning and Reconstruction since 1927 ..... By Gideon Chen.....	.90	„ –.50
4.	The Distribution of Population and Land Utilization in China... By W. H. Wong	.90	„ –.50
5.	The Position of China as a Producer of Raw Materials and a Consumer of Manufactured Products ..... By Djang Siao-mei ...	.90	„ –.50
6.	The Present Agrarian Problem in China .... By Chen Han–seng ..	.90	„ –.50
7.	Rural Industries in China ..... By H. D. Fong	.90	„ –.50
8.	Facing Labor Issues in China ..... By C. H. Lowe	$2.70	„ 1.25
9.	Shanghai Industrialization; Report based on investigations of National Government Director General of Budgets, Ministry of Industries, National Tariff Commission, Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs and Chaotung University, by D. K. Lieu	$1.15	„ –.60
10.	Silk Reeling Industry in Shanghai: Based on extensive survey made from May to July, 1931, supplemented by second survey during the same months of 1932, covers quality of silk produced, productive capacity of filiatures, number of reels, etc., by D. K. Lieu	$2.15	„ –.95

These pamphlets ranging from 12 to 200 pages were written by Chinese specialists in their respective lines. They were prepared for presentation at the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Banff, Canada. Those desiring copies, should send their orders with draft or postal money-order attached to the undersigned.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

America Will Abandon "Missionary Policy"

A recent *United Press* message from Washington stated that the Roosevelt Administration has for the time being abandoned the so-called "missionary" policy in foreign affairs. The rejection of stabilization and the starting of the naval program with the statement that the U. S. Navy should be second-to-none marks the beginning of the nationalistic program according to the *U. P.'s* informant. President Roosevelt who was not in favor of isolation will probably offer little advice to foreign nations in the near future. This policy will even extend to disarmament and the United States will "soft pedal" any disarmament demands at Geneva. Mere suggestions instead of sharp appeals or demands will probably be made. While not putting the stamp of approval on Japan's movements in Manchuria, it was said the President will not take the lead in advocating any doctrine regarding the Far East or other quarters with the possible exception of Latin America.

A statement of Otto Kahn that "huge fortunes" had been made under President Roosevelt's new deal with the circulation of wild stories by enthusiatsic but amateurish speculators, were responsible in a large measure for the recent wave of speculation on the New York Stock Market, it was revealed in New York Aug. 5 by an expert employed by a statistical concern.

President Roosevelt Restores a Victim of the Ballinger Frauds

President Roosevelt, by executive order, has restored Louis R. Glavis to be Chief of the Investigation Division of the Department of Interior. In 1909, Glavis displayed great energy in uncovering irregularities in connection with leases of coal lands of Alaska. His investigations disclosed that J. P. Morgan & Co., the Guggenheim Brothers, and other corporations were trying to acquire much valuable coal land in Alaska through dummy managements, in violation of the law. Following a controversy with the then Secretary of the Interior, Richard A. Ballinger, Mr. Glavis was dismissed for insubordination by President Taft. Mr. Glavis, who has since been engaged in private investigation work, has now been reinstated and his attitude justified after a lapse of 25 years.

Labor Code Is a Success

Despite the resistance of some employers and a number of strikes accompanied by trouble, the first results of the application of the voluntary labor code system in the United States seems very satisfactory. The main feature of the country-wide plan is the reduction of the working week to 35 hours and the increase of wages, linked to the abolition of all child labor. These measures will raise the cost of production and will likewise raise commodity prices. It is already evident that certain industrial leaders fear that prices will rise too high to make sales possible. It is to be assumed that the final results of this gigantic experiment will depend on the course of events themselves. If the movement toward recovery already evident independent of President Roosevelt's efforts continues, the plan will succeed by virtue of the natural movement of economic forces. If the contrary is the case, the application of the plan will soon bring American industry into a morass likely to prove difficult of negotiation.

Pennsylvania Coal Strike Comes to an End

A settlement has been arranged in the Pennsylvania coal dispute whereby 70,000 men will return to work, as a result of intervention by President Roosevelt. The existing hours and wages will be maintained pending consideration of the whole problem by code. One man had been killed and dozens injured in disorders incidental to the strike. President Roosevelt personally intervened in the hope of ending the strike of 35,000 miners in the Pennsylvania coal-fields.

The Boston police August 5 arrested four men in connection with a "gas attack" on the New York Stock Exchange the previous day. The Exchange had to be closed for a day as a result of poison gas having been introduced into the ventilating system.

Two widows attended the funeral in Kansas City August 11, of Captain Edward Deeds, war-time American ace, who was killed in Canton some time ago while demonstrating a plane in the Canton Aviation School. One was Mr. Marie Deeds who claimed to have married Captain Deeds at Shanghai a few day before his death. The other was Mrs. Betty Deeds, who declared that she had never been divorced from the dead captain.

Americans Get Oil Concession in Arabia

According to advices from Jeddah, the Arabian Saudian Government published July 2 in its semi-official organ at Mecca, a decree giving exclusive rights of exploration for oil and exploitation of any oil found in Eastern Arabia, to the Standard Oil Co. of California. Should the American company succeed in extracting oil it is thought King Ibn Saud will share considerably in the profits by means of export duties.

C. E. R. Delegates Discuss Value of Rouble

The second private conversations detween Mr. Kazlovsky of the Soviet Union and Mr. Ohashi of the Manchukuo Government for the transfer of the North Manchuria Railway, took place at the official residence of the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in Tokyo Aug. 12. The conversation lasted four hours, but the only practical result was that the Soviet delegate proposed that at the next meeting the exchange rate of the rouble be discussed. Later meetings made no further progress.

The only new development was a Manchukuo demand for the immediate acceptance of the proposal to limit the administrative powers of the Soviet manager of the railway, or the submission of a counter-proposal by the Soviet delegates on which furthur negotiation could be conducted.

"Pravda" Reviews C. E. R. Sale Negotiations

The Communist Party organ, *Pravda*, comments:—"If the Manchukuo delegation does not intend to discuss the price of the C.E.R. in a businesslike way, this shows that Manchukuo does not wish to purchase the railway. And if the Japanese Foreign Office does not propose to mediate in the negotiations it is evading its promise to assist in reaching an agreement and fails to fulfil an obligation assumed before the negotiations were commenced. If these are the firm decisions of the Japanese and Manchukuo governments, it is evident that they are resolved on achieving a rupture of the negotiations in keeping with the ideas of the military circles, that they prefer the seizure of the railway to its purchase. If the Japanese embark upon seizures and military adventures, and answer the business concessions of the Soviet delegation by tactics leading to the failure of the negotiations, the Soviet government and the toilers of the U.S.S.R. will know that the negotiations failed not because of price differences but because the policy of imperialist intrigue and military adventures has triumphed in Tokyo."

According to the story told by a Russian who escaped from Chientao a few days ago, the Soviet Government is busily engaged in strengthening its military equipment in the Far East.

Agreement Reached for Reloading Freights at Pogranitchnaya

A Habarovsk dispatch received today from Habarovsk states that an agreement has been reached between the board of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the management of the Ussuri Railway, whereby freights destined for Vladivostok will be reloaded at Pogranitchnaya, junction of the two railways. Through freight traffic between the two systems was suspended by the Manchukou authorities about three months ago, and as a result cargoes have piled up at Pogranitchnaya station.

Manchukuo Protests Against "Tungsang" Seizure

A strong protest was lodged by the Manchukuo Foreign Commissioner in Harbin, August 11 with the Soviet Government concerning the incident of June 28 in which 10 white Russians acting as guards on the *Tungsang*, a Manchurian steamer, were seized by the authorities in the upper reaches of the Ussuri. The protest claims that the the action of the Soviet authorities is an infringement of the Manchukuo sovereign rights and demands not only an apology but the immediate release of the prisoners.

According to reports reaching Tokyo via Harbin, Prince Ukhtomsky and the other nine guards alleged to have been seized by Ogpu agents aboad the ss. *Tungsang*, will be tried at Habarovsk on a charge of espionage. The arrested men are alleged to belong to an anti-Soviet spy organization in Harbin that has connections with certain military circles in Manchuria. It is charged that this spy organization was formed in October, 1931, just after the Japanese occupation of Mukden, and has been extremely active in promoting the formation of spying and diversional groups and bandit gangs in the frontier territory of the Soviet Far East as part of a program of armed struggle against Soviet Russia.

Who's Who in China

Yuan Liang, Mayor of Peiping Municipality; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1883; studied at the Waseda University, Japan; Commissioner of Constabulary of Changtufu, Fengtien (Liaoning); Acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Fengtien; Director of the Bureau of Military Supplies of the Three Eastern Provinces; Secretary to the President's Office; Councillor to the Peking Cabinet; Chief Secretary to the Cabinet; Director-General of the National Conservancy Bureau; Representative of the National Government in Japan; Director of the Second Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking; Chief Secretary of the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality; Commissioner of Public Safety, Shanghai Municipality; Director of the Local Self-Defence Bureau of the Party and Political Affairs Commission attached to the Field Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of Army, Navy and Air Force in Kiangsi; Director of the Bureau of Peace Preservation of Kiangsi; member of Kiangsi Provincial Government; now, Member of the Peiping Political Readjustment Commission and Mayor of Peiping Municipality; address: Peiping Municipal Government, Peiping.

袁良字文欽
Yuan Liang

袁良，字文欽，五十一歲，浙江杭縣人，日本早稻田大學肄業，歷任奉天昌圖府警察總辦，代理奉天交涉司，東三省軍械總局總辦，總統府秘書，國務院參議，國務院秘書長，全國水利局總裁，國民政府派駐日本代表，外交部第二司司長，上海特別市政府秘書長，上海市公安局局長，陸海空軍總司令部行營黨政委員會地方自衛處處長，江西省保安處處長，江西省政府委員，現任行政院駐平整理委員會委員北平市市長

Southerners Suspect Gen. Chiang May Use National Congress for Own Ends

A recent telegram from Nanking stated that the Fifth Kuomintang National Congress will be held on November 1. The *Central Press* says it is suspected that General Chiang Kai-shek will utilize the Congress to further his scheme of aggrandizement or by proclaiming himself generalissimo of land, sea and air forces. Concerning this problem, Hsiao Fu-chen, veteran member of the Kuomintang Southwest Executive Committee, recently issued a statement to the effect that if General Chiang uses force to oust General Feng Yu-hsiang, the Southwest will exert its utmost to assist the latter. With respect to the coming Fifth Kuomintang Congress, Mr. Hsiao said he do not wish to speak ill of it, but he recalled that there were important resolutions passed by the Fourth Congress and the three plenary sessions of the Central Executive Committee, yet these important resolutions had not been carried out at all.

Who's Who in China

(Supplement to the Standard Edition)

There will be published shortly a supplement to the standard book, "Who's Who in China," which will contain some 200 biographical sketches of Chinese men and women who have come into prominence since the Fourth Edition (1931) was issued. It also will contain revisions of some of the sketches which appeared in the Fourth Edition.

For example, the Supplement will contain the pictures and sketches of several leaders who have come into prominence as a result of the Sino-Japanese conflict, such as Generals Tsai Ting-kai, Chiang Kwang-nai and Oung Chao-wan of the 19th Route Army, Chang Chih-chung of the 5th Army; Ma Chan-shan, Su Ping-wen and Li Tu of the Manchurian campaign; Sung Chih-yuan of Chahar, Han Fu-chu of Shantung, Yu Hsueh-chung of Hopei, Chu Ching-lan of the Volunteers, etc., etc., etc.

For those who possess a copy of the last, or Fourth Edition, a copy of the Supplement, is indispensable.

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The prices, including postage, for the Supplement as well as the standard edition are as follows:

	(In China)	(Abroad)
Supplement	$ 2.50	G.$1.00
Standard Fourth Edition (1931)	10.00	4.00
Both books	11.50	4.50

Send orders with check or postal order to the undersigned,

The China Weekly Review

38, Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

Men and Events

T. W. Kwok, of the Ministry of Finance, and Mrs. Kwok are spending a short holiday at Kuling.

Jabin Hsu has been appointed general secretary of the National Child Welfare Association, 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, in succession, to Andrew V. Wu.

Chang Chia-ngau, the general manager of the Bank of China, who had been visiting Peiping and Tientsin, has in the meantime proceeded to Japan.

The death occurred at Yung Chun near Amoy at the age of 43 July 25 of the Rev H. C. Jett, of the English Presbyterian Mission. Mr. Jett was a native of Nebraska.

A joint meeting of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce and Industry in North China was held at Tsingtao, August 11.

Viscount Chilston, British Minister at Buda-Pest, has been appointed Ambassador to Moscow in succession to Sir Esmond Ovey.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang concluded his sojourn in England August 11 with a visit to the Portsmouth dockyard. He proceeded to Paris and will later tour Europe.

According to a special dispatch in the Tientsin *Ta Kung Pao*, Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese ambassador to Soviet Russia, has been ordered to return to China for a short visit.

A giant submarine-mother-ship *Taikei* ("large whale,") of the Japaneee Navy, will be launched in November at the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal.

Kenneth Yearns, newly appointed vice-consul, has been assigned to the passport division of the American Consulate General in Shanghai.

Mrs. Huang Fu, wife of the Chairman of the Peiping Political Council, came to Shanghai last week to place her daughter in a school in Shanghai. Mrs. Huang expects to return to Peiping in a few days.

The Soviet Consular building in Shanghai, now under repairs, will be ready for occupation before the end of this month. The Consulate is to be formally opened in September.

A recent Chinese telegram from Nanking stated that the Executive Yuan had rejected the resignation of Lo Chia-lun from the chancellorship of the Central University.

The Nanking Government is stated to be contemplating dividing Kiangsu into two provinces. And if the move proves successful, the demarcation process is be applied to other provinces.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie Grew, daughter of the American Ambassador in Tokyo, to Cecil B. Lyon, Third Secretary of the American Embassy in Japan.

In view of the decreased postal revenue caused largely by the Japanese military aggressions, the Chinese Post Office, it is reported, has decided to carry out immediately a retrenchment policy for the purpose of curtailing expenses.

According to a recent report in a Canton newspaper 13 beggars in Chunlung met their death as the result of eating the meat of a dog which had died of an unknown disease, possibly hydrophobia. The victims all died in a temple where the dog feast was held.

A son, who was given the name of Ahlin Coolidge Wong, was born to Mrs. Wong, a Chinese passenger on board the Dollar liner *President Coolidge* on the way South from Shanghai to Hongkong last trip. The first name is that of the ship's captain.

July was a record-breaking month for Japanese goods imported to China, according to latest estimates. The *Shun Pao* say that during the month of July no less than 18 Japanese freight ships fully loaded with cargo were discharged at Shanghai.

According to information from Nanking diplomatic circles, the Spanish Legation will shortly be removed to Nanking from Peiping. If no suitable house can be found at Nanking, the Legation will be temporarily established at Shanghai.

Milton C. Lee, of the Bank of China, assumed the office of executive secretary of both the national and local organizations of the Pan-Pacific Association Aug. 1. The headquarters of the Pan-Pacific movement are now transferred to 19 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

The *Min Pao* says the Chinese paper industry has suffered a serious blow as a result of the dumping of Japanese paper on the Chinese market. The paper market at Hankow, Kaifeng, Changsha and Tientsin is completely monopolized by the Japanese product because of its unusually low price. It is stated that the Chinese paper industry has lost almost forty per cent of its business.

Lei Pao, member of the Shensi Provincial Government, who is a petroleum expert, has been instructed to assist the Provincial Department of Reconstruction in the exploitation of petroleum at Fushih and Yenchang, northern Shensi.

Dr. H. H. Kung, governor of the Central Bank of China, proceeded by air to Kiangsi during the week. He made the trip in General Chiang Kai-shek's private plane. He will to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek on national affairs.

The U.S.S. *Houston*, flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet, with Admiral M. M. Taylor, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, on board arrived in Shanghai Aug.12 from the north. F. B. Upham, U.S.N., will take over the command of the fleet on Aug. 19.

About 12 workers were seriously injured and more than 10 buried under the debris as a result of the collapse of a newly constructed two-story building near the Municipal centre on Chungshan road in Nanking shortly before noon Aug. 13.

According to the *Sin Wen Pao* a report that Hsu Shih-chang, former President of China, had left for Manchuria and that he would be appointed Prince Regent by Pu Yi after the latter becomes emperor next autumn was found to be incorrect, Mr. Hsu is still at Tientsin and he received pressmen Aug. 13 to clarify his position.

In view of the fact that the daily output of the Central Mint in Shanghai cannot keep pace with the daily requirements on the market, a suggestion has been made by certain influential parties to reopen the Mints at Tientsin and Hangchow so as to turn out more new dollars to meet the urgent demands of the market.

Another kidnapping outrage occurred in the western suburbs of Peiping last week following closely on the kidnapping of a son of Wang Chung-ying, the local representative of the Sinkiang provincial government, from a Buddhist temple outside Hsichihmen. The victims were a daughter and a young son of a farmer couple.

Speaking at the weekly memorial service at Central Party Headquarters in Nanking Aug. 14, General Ku Cheng-lun, Garrison Commander for Nanking, declared that he was in favor of having the Period of Political Tutelage brought to an early end in order to accelerate the inauguration of Constitutional Government.

Admiral F. B. Upham, new Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, arrived in Shanghai Aug. 15 from Japan. Admiral Upham was formerly in charge of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington and comes to the Far East a full Admiral, to take command of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

The American University Club will hold a special club tiffin at the Astor House grill rooom, Tuesday, 22, when Charles Hodges, associate professor of Politics at New York University and author of "The Background of International Relations" will speak on "Danger Spots in World Politics from the London Conference to Manchukuo."

A proposal calling for the remission of sentences and the granting of bail as far as possible was submitted by Dr. Chu Cheng, chairman of the Judicial Yuan, at a meeting of the Central Political Council in Nanking August 9. Dr. Chu explained that the object of the measure was to relieve the existing congestion in Chinese prisons.

Miss A. Viola Smith, Registrar of the China Trade Act, reports that the National Recovery Act adopted as emergency legislation on June 16, 1933, providing for a capital stock tax of U.S.$1. for each U.S.$1,000 declared value capital stock, and an excess profits tax of five per cent net income in excess of 12½% of adjusted declared value of capital stock, is applicable to China Trade Act corporations.

The All-Kwangtung Chamber of Commerce announces that it will form a special committee to help the strikers of the China Navigation Company, Ltd. to win their case against said British Company. Trade unions in Swatow have addressed a note to the China Navigation Company requesting it to settle the dispute otherwise they will take steps to bring pressure on the Company.

The adoption of a policy of economic nationalism for China was advocated by Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, in the course of an address at the weekly memorial service at National Government House in Nanking Aug. 7. President Chu said that it would be inadvisable for China, considering her present circumstances, to adopt either a policy of free trade or of State socialism. The only economic policy which would answer China's needs, according to President Chu, was that of economic nationalism.

Following a request from the Japanese Consulate at Amoy, 10 Japanese Consular policeman from Shanghai were sent to that southern city during the week, with the announced object of protecting Japanese nationals there.

According to Chinese telegrams from Nanking, the Executive Yuan has called a conference of delegates of the Ministries of Finance and Industry to discuss the question of relieving workless people in the war-stricken districts.

Two groups of Chinese of more than a hundred each returned to China from Japan during the week. They are mostly laborers and small shopkeepers who have been caught by the prevailing business depression in the Island Empire.

L. D. Roe, connected with the Cathay Oil Co., in Shanghai and Miss Eleanor Seeholzer of Middletown, N. Y., were married by Judge Milton D. Purdy at the local Consulate General August 9. The parties first met aboard ship coming to China several weeks previously.

In connection with the *Toonan* incident it is now learned that the management of the Dairen Kishen Kaisha has disclaimed any responsibility for the sinking of the vessel by the s.s. *Choshun Maru* on the ground that the China Merchants vessel was on the wrong course.

A recent issue of the San Francisco *News* contains an illustrated article describing the work of T. Y. Chen, assistant director of Chinese relief in that city. The relief is from funds supplied by the city of San Francisco. Up until this financial crisis the Chinese community had looked after its own indigent people.

The *Japan Chronicle* calls attention to the fact that the huge harbor construction work at Hulutao undertaken some three years ago under Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, is now closing down. Only one-fourth of the construction has been completed owing to the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair, according to F. A. Nowachi, chief engineer and director of the construction work.

Judge You granted an application of the Chinese city authorities at the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court, Shanghai, for the entradition of an alleged Communist named Chen Pin, a graduate of Fuh Tan University and an editor employed by the Kwang Hwa Book Company, Foochow Road. The Settlement Police opposed the application. Counsel alleged that the real motive was that a certain officer was in love with Chen's sweetheart.

Acting on information from Chinese river police authorities, an alleged bandit leader, Tsu Shun-chuen, of Chekiang, ex-head of a river police squad on the lower Yangtsze, alleged to have long infested the Siaoyangshan mountains bordering the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang and to have kidnapped and killed many people during the pillaging of viliages, was arrested last week in the Shanghai French Concession.

A contingent of 200 to 300 river police deserted their posts near Nantung in North Kiangsu, along the Yangtze, several months ago and joined the pirates operating at the mouth of the river, according to the story told in the Second District Court in Shanghai Aug. 12 by Chu Sung-chu, alleged to be the leader of the said police group, and who is charged with piracy. The hearing was adjourned.

Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, the Chancellor of the National University of Peking, who went to Nanking about a month ago on business, returned to Peiping August 9. He was accompanied by Mrs. Chiang. Dr. Chiang said he did not call on Miss Ting Ling, the leftist woman writer, as reported in the press, as he did not know her personally. Miss Ting disappeared from her home some time ago under mysterious circumstances and is alleged to be under detention in Nanking.

A joint reception under the auspices of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, Bureau of Education, Chao Tung University, Tung Chi University, Shanghai College of Commerce, Futan University, Kwang Hwa University, College of Fine Arts, all the Chinese newspapers, and Tsing Hwa Alumni Association, in honor of the Chinese Students going abroad, was held on August 13, at 4 p.m. at the Municipal Garden of Greater Shanghai, 1881 Avenue Joffre. Mayor Wu presided at the meeting.

Patrick Remedios, 23-years old Japanese-Portuguese resident of Shanghai was arrested during the week in connection with the murder of a young Chinese woman whose dead body was found in a trunk when the *Shanghai Maru* reached Kobe on a recent trip. *Rengo* states that the murdered woman, whose name is Lu, graduated from the Canton Girls' High School and during the Sino-Japanese hostilities of last year around Shanghai, joined the Volunteer corps, and was known for her good looks. She later became acquainted with Remedios and lived with him up to the time of her death.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Alya Rachmanova's Flight from Terror

Flight from Terror. By Alya Rachmanova: Translated from German by Ida Zeitkin. John Day Company, New York.

Of all stories of the Russian revolution written by those who went through it or those who heard about it second-hand, Alya Rachmanova's story has special merit in that it is a true personal record, a human document, written largely from the diary which she kept from the beginning and brought out with her. Alya Rachmanova's story has special interest in the Far East as she was one of those thousands of men, women and children who fled from their homes in European Russia toward Siberia and finally after the collapse of the Koltchak counter-revolution, left the country altogether to become wanderers on the face of the earth. Alya, with her mother and father went to Germany and her story originally was written in the German language. The book is supported by affidavits guaranteeing its authenticity; however, that was not necessary, as the text carries its own conviction.

"I am seventeen years old today," begins Alya's story in diary fashion, thence follows her account of her home life, descriptions of her classmates in the gymnasium, reference to her father, a physician and head of a hospital, gradually leading into the developing revolution, falling back of the Russian troops from the front, steady collapse of town and village life culminating in the downfall of the royal family, gossip about the monk Rasputin. But everybody tried to carry on as usual ignoring the clouds of violent revolution which few understood.

"The war must be carried to a victorious close," cried Sinaida Vassilyevna Pessotzkaya, the vice-governor's daughter. She had forced her son to finish his gymnasium course and practically had accompanied him to the front. Pyotr Vassilyevitch, however, broke in on her and declared, "You speak with such fervor of your love for your country, then why, after your sewing sessions for the wounded, do you sit down to tea according to rank. You talk so much about the people, yet you're not even willing to sit at the same table with those people. First the cream of society must have its tea, then the better class, and only then are the 'common people' permitted to refresh themselves."

"I do love my country, Sinaida replied, red with anger, "and I love the people—our Russian people. But it certainly doesn't follow that I must sit down at table with some cook's daughter."

Later on there was a reference to the monk Rasputin. Madame Volkoff had just returned from the Capital and through an interview with the priest had succeeded in getting her husband appointed to a high official position. When the news spread through the town there were exclamations, "Well, really! We certainly underestimated this peasant's influence at Court!"

And thus on through the story which follows in conversational style and holds the attention throughout. Of special interest is Alya's description of the beginning of the secret student meetings, character of the leaders, etc. But the elders and better class families tried to ignore the development of movements which they did not understand. However, a shock came when the town was flooded with retreating and rebellious soldiers from the front, looting and burning. One amusing incident occurred when the town officials in order to prevent seizure by the unruly troops, dumped the local stocks of vodka into the reservoir from which the town obtained its water-supply. Through accident a soldier noticed the vodka flavor in the hydrant water and that started a stampede for the water faucets.

Finally came the peasants and workers committees, executions and persecutions of officials, people of the propertied and educated classes. An early order was that all servants must dine at the same table with their former employers. Peasants who had suffered indignities at the hands of their masters in their turn became persecutors. Escaped convicts became heads of administrative bodies and so on through the story to the final evacuation or exodus and horrors of the flight from home, friends and family, of the improvised mail-boxes in the stations along the Trans-Siberian where mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, relatives to the nth degree left messages hoping they would be picked up by the lost ones and they were in a surprising number of cases. The stories of weeks spent in box cars on railway sidings of the typhus and wounded and the fluctuating fortunes of Koltchak and the Czech troops, American expeditionary force, international politics and intrigue. Finally the exodus and life in a foreign country and thus we have Alya's story. Perhaps the best human account of the Russian revolution written from the inside that has as yet appeared and assuredly well worth reading.

B.

Early Sino-American Contacts

The Culture Contacts of the United States and China. By George H. Danton. Columbia University Press. New York. $2.00 (U.S.)

With a big title for a little book, Professor Danton of Oberlin College, presents an impartial and critical record of the earliest Sino-American culture contacts for the period of 1784 to 1844. From the time period, one may rightly surmise that the present book does not complete the author's study. A second volume will follow.

Professor Danton takes cognizance of the political, economic and commercial studies of other investigators, but feels that there is a realm of social and educational psychology which has not been dealt with sufficiently as yet. Remembering the late Dr. Hodgkin's remark in "Foreign Affairs," viz., "The effect of missions on the culture and social customs of Pacific peoples has never yet been studied in an impartial way," the author gives a sympathetic outline of the social effect of missionary work on China. In doing so, he does not forget his thesis which is to portray the cultural effect of missions in China, rather than to enter into an appraisal of the effect upon Oriental religions of the introduction of Christianity.

In dealing with the first interactions, the author attempts a psychological analysis of the hostility of China to the first foreigners. He is not dogmatic in the matter, and Chinese readers may differ to some extent, but his theory of the antipathy of the literati, the lesser degree of dislike displayed by the Manchu than by the Chinese officials, the fear-complex of a people in many ways superior as they met an alien civilization, is worthy of consideration at least. He gives specific reasons why America appealed to the Chinese more than did some of the other countries. Again, while some may differ, there is much truth in the thoughtful reasons given.

The influence of the first merchants was almost nil, and that of the foreign sailors was exceedingly harmful. The respect of the Chinese for a man like Olyphant is easy to understand, though his greatest cultural contribution probably was his assistance to the first missionaries. The cooperation of the early English missionaries with those from America, even to the point of frequent intermarriage, is explained not so much by their common purpose as by their common background. Nothing finer is brought to light in the early history of missionary effort than the impulse the Englishman Morrison gave to Americans to enter the field and his assistance and cooperation after their arrival.

The background and personality of the first American missionaries is given, not individually but in general, and a reasonable explanation offered as to why more of them suffered ill-health in the early years than now, and why more wives broke in health or died than did their missionary husbands. While there are no dramatic high-spots in the book, it is interesting from the first interactions to the final chapter on Caleb Cushing and the cultural implications of the Treaty of Wanghsia.

G. T. F.

Last Word in Cookery and House Management

The Blue Book of Cookery: By Isabel Cotton Smith; Published by The Literary Digest, Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

A mine of suggestions and the most practical and systematized tabulation of information regarding house management is contained in "The Blue Book of Cookery." Isabel Cotton Smith has compiled a book worth the while of every housekeeper, amateur or the old-timer who is ever on the look-out to improve her art in making the home a place of charm. In fact whether your menage

is a kitchenette apartment without servants, or a mansion with a full staff, this book will prove useful in making house-keeping a success.

The author has passed on information based upon the results of twenty years of experience in family house-keeping, and the management of extensive household establishments for families of wealth. In addition, and perhaps striking the most responsive strain, there are some 2,000 excellent recipes for plain and fancy cooking and a choice collection of menus for every day in the year (arranged according to the Four Seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter). It would appear no end of time and effort has been spared to submit recipes embracing combinations of food stuffs—i.e. cereals, eggs, breads, meats, soups, vegetables, fish, entrees', cakes, sauces and garnishes.

During these times of conflicting ideas on what constitutes a well balanced diet, this book seems to give a comprehensive survey, without attempting to impress and burden the reader with a scientific treatise on vitamins, calories, etc.

A cook book of this type is particularly useful to house-keepers in the Orient, who have ambitions to serve dinners which vary from the stereotyped, and not follow the easy method of leaving the ordering and management of the homes and kitchens, to our Chinese servants, despite their well known qualities and ability along these lines. The unlimited variety of fresh vegetables, fruits, etc., both foreign and native, and the accessibility of same, gives a wide scope and zest to those interested in the welfare of their families and guests. It isn't difficult for a person to immediately "spot" any home or meal that has been left to the exclusive management of servants, but with their aid it is easy to give over a new meaning to one's home.

The most important phase of house-keeping is in the planning and arranging of the meals, to combine variety with economy—which is not an easy task in these days of depression, and requires a great deal of ingenuity. In this respect the Blue Book of Cookery is most resourceful.

Bound in fabrikoid, water and grease-poof, non-fading, the cover can be cleaned with a damp cloth, which is an item appreciated by any house-keeper. It is freely illustrated and truly a book which is an addition to any household.

M. P. W.

Riches of Netherlands Indies Described in Handbook

Handbook of the Netherlands East Indies (1930.) Published by the Division of Commerce of the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Batavia, Java.

This handsomely illustrated volume (some of the photos being in colors) of more than four hundred pages contains a vivid description of the Netherlands East Indies, which under the able direction of a progressive people has been converted into one of the garden spots of the world. Here are described in detail the fauna and flora of these wonderful islands, details are given of its history and government, and an account of how the various government departments function. The most interesting part of the volume is that devoted to agriculture. Sugar, rubber, coffee and many other products are grown by the most scientific methods. Of particular interest is a description of tobacco cultivation, which has been turned into a sort of horticulture. Tea cultivation has also been brought to a high degree of perfection. An important branch of agriculture is the raising of cinchona, the source of supply of quinine. Netherlands and its colonies have long since taken this industry out of Peruvian hands. Raising of coconuts and the making of coconut oil are also important industries. Then also Java and the other islands of the groups have rich forest, oil and mineral resources. Water power and electricity are being increasingly developed.

The Division of Commerce has issued separate brochures covering timber, tin, vanilla, tea, cassava, coffee, copra, fibre hats sugar, oil palms, pepper and petroleum, all of which are products of the Netherlands East Indies. The Arts and Crafts of the Netherlands Indies is the title of a special brochure describing the manufacture of batik cloth and other textiles, also mats, copper, tin and silver work.

CHINA YEAR BOOK

1933

(Fifteenth Edition)

An old copy of the Year Book is almost as out of date as an old almanac, changes take place so quickly in China. The current edition contains:

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Who's Who of the 1,000 principal Chinese

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All parents should keep Baby's Own Tablets in the home.

Yellow River on Rampage, Huge Area Flooded

The flood in northern Honan, resulting from the phenomenal rise of the Yellow River at last reports was spreading and threatening to engulf large areas. Over ten breaches have occurred between Chengchow and Heikangkow. At Chengchow the water on Aug. 9 suddenly rose eight feet to the level of the iron bridge of the Peiping-Hankow Railway. The railway area on the southern bank of the River became flooded and the telegraph wires were completely inundated.

As a result of the overflow of the Yellow River a section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway has been submerged while a part of the embankment of the line has been torn open by farmers to divert the waters to the east. At Nanyang the flood water was eight feet deep August 11. As a result communications on the Railway were interrupted.

Another break occurred in the Yellow River bank near Chengchow Aug. 12, but as this, with previous breaks, considerably lowered the level of the river, it is hoped that the banks will be repaired and a further extension of the floods avoided.

The Yellow River at Puyang, in Hopei, overflowed its banks last week. More than three hundred villages were inundated.

The flooded area in southern Hopei, caused by the collapse of a portion of the dykes along the Yellow River between Changyuan, southern Hopei, and Puchow, western Shantung, continues to spread north-eastwards. The flood waters have passed Liangmen and Kaichow, inundating the villages in the environs.

Chinese reports from Kaifeng Aug. 11 stated that the water level of the Yellow river there was the highest in ten years, and that at Wenhsien and Yungcheh the water overflowed the tops of the banks, flooding large areas of farm lands. Near Changyuan, Menchin and Wanhsien, the river burst its banks in several places over a length of some miles, causing heavy damage and serious flooding.

River May Resume Old Bed in Kiangsu

According to an official telegram received from Honan by the Kiangsu Provincial Government, the tendency of the flood waters in northern Honan is to flow south-eastwards; they have already reached Lanfeng, east of Kaifeng along the Lung Hai Railway, and appear to be heading for the old bed of the Yellow River in northern Kiangsu.

The flood along the Yellow River in northern Honan and southern Hopei has spread to Shantung. A large area in the east Shantung province is now involved. Urgent despatches received from the district magistrate of Hotse, eastern Shantung, and the engineer stationed in the Upper Reaches, report that before the breach at Changyuan (in southern Hopei) could be filled, four additional breaks occurred on the northern bank. Each of these fresh breaches is nearly two miles in length. On the southern bank, the dykes at Kanchuang likewise collapsed and the break, which was only about 40 to 50 feet wide, gradually extended to over 500 feet.

The flood waters after reaching Hotse, western Shantung, branched off Aug. 13, one stream making for Wutien in a northerly direction and the other also heading for Wutien by way of Kaochuangtse. Thatched cottages of the farmers were found floating between Hotse and Tsaochien.

The Yellow River flood in north-eastern Honan and southern Hopei alone has rendered 50,000 people destitute and homeless, according to reliable reports received from the affected area. The entire region between Kaifeng and Lanfeng in Honan and the Chenchiao area in Hopei, on the northern bank of the River, is inundated. In the Chengchow area, northern Honan, it is stated that boats carrying refugees from the affected districts were capsized by the whirling waters and both rescuers and rescued were buried in a watery grave. For about 70 miles, from Chengchow southward to Kwangsu and westward to Kunghsien, nothing could be seen but a vast expanse of water.

The *Shen Pao* comments:—"It will be remembered that since 1887 there have been very few Yellow River floods in Central China. The reason why there have been very few floods since 1887 is due mainly to the opening up of many irrigation systems in the upper stream, which has reduced the amount of water flowing down the river."

The district of Chihsien is isolated from the outside world by a vast expanse of water as a result of the collapse of the dykes.

The city of Fanshui, along the Yellow River, has been completely submerged as a result of the collapse of the dykes.

The entire territory around Yutien district north of Tientsin is flooded. 30,000 mow of farmland and over 200 village houses are reported to be inundated. It is reported that the neighboring districts of Taoti and Fengjun are also affected although the extent of damage is not yet known. The Yungting River is rising steadily in consequence of the copious rainfall in its upper reaches at Hsuanhua and Huailai and in the Peiping region.

The Wei River registered a sudden rise August 10, overflowed its banks and submerged the highway between Sian and Tungkwan, thus cutting off all means of communication between Shensi and Honan.

The Yangtsze river level is steadily falling. The water level is below that of 1931.

All the low lying districts on both banks of the Amur River, between Taheiho and the confluence of the Sungari and Amur Rivers are inundated. Although the Sungari River is still rising no fears are entertained that Harbin will be flooded this year.

Indo-Japanese Trade Parley to Open at Simla Next Month

London advices state that the proposed Indo-Japanese trade pourparlers will be opened in the third week of September at Simla, India. No definite decision as regards the procedure of the negotiations has yet been reached. It is probable that the negotiations will be divided into two sections, the one covering non-official talks among the businessmen of Japan, India and Great Britain and the other of an official character being participated in by representatives of the Governments concerned.

The Japanese delegation to the Anglo-Japanese trade parleys comprising five industrialists, Messrs. Okada, Miyake, Miura, Kawaguchi and Tamagaki, left Yokohama for London via the United States of America on the *Chichibu Maru* Aug. 11. A strong opposition against the inclusion of rayon (artificial silk) in the conference agenda has been voiced by Japanese industrialists.

The Government of India has appointed Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir Frank Noyce as its delegates to negotiate with the Japanese Government in regard to trade relations between India and Japan. The Japanese delegates are Setsuzo Sawada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Susumu Perao, of the Japanese Department of Commerce and Industry.

The last consignments of Indian cotton to be shipped from that country are being sent by the *Tango Maru* and *London Maru* sailing from Bombay respectively on August 13 and 18. With these shipments, all Indian cotton purchased by Japanese merchants prior to the adoption of the resolution of Osaka cotton traders not to buy Indian raw cotton will have been cleared.

Official figures published at Simla show that the number of persons in prison for civil disobedience activities at the end of June was 6,915, representing a reduction of 75 per cent compared with the total at the end of June 1932.

The Baezai group of Upper Mohmands, who live mainly on the Afghan side of Khapak Pass, launched an attack on the Northwest frontier of India Aug. 12. A Peshawar column of British troops was sent to the aid of the loyal Halimazais.

Japanese Revive Old Story of U. S. Naval Base in Magdalena Bay

A Japanese report that the U. S. is to construct a naval base on Magdalena Bay in Lower California was disposed of by the Mexican Foreign Office Aug. 13 in a brief statement that the reports were without foundation. The Mexican government announced that it had no plans of its own for Magdalena Bay and it is felt that a Mexican base there would be of little value. It is admitted that an American base might be convenient for the United States, which must defend the Panama canal in event of a war but no move has been made in that direction.

The Japanese messages had stated that Tokyo naval circles regarded with utmost importance the reported intention of the United States Navy to create a naval base at Magdalena Bay in Lower California in Mexico.

Japan to Greatly Expand Naval Air Force

A recent *United Press* message from Washington stated that in so far as the projected Second Naval Replenishment Program of the Japanese Government is concerned, one of the most interesting and significant features is the proposed expansion of the Naval Air Force by eight squadrons. Under the current program—sanctioned in March 1931 and known as the First Naval Replenishment Program—allowance is made for the expansion of the Naval Air Force from 17 to 29 squadrons during the six-year period 1931-7, and an additional Yen 20,000,000 has been earmarked for the establishment of two more air squadrons during the three-year period 1935-8, thus ensuring Japan a total of 31 naval air squadrons by April 1938. Now, under the projected Second Naval Replenishment Program, it is proposed to add a further eight air squadrons during the four-year period 1934-8. If, therefore, the money is voted, Japan will be provided with no less than 39 naval air squadrons by the Spring of 1933; and these will, of course, be supplemented by the aircraft carried aboard her aircraft-carriers and other warships.

Japanese Naval Maneuvers Start Aug. 25

The grand review of the Japanese Navy will be held off Yokohama on August 25 under the personal supervision of the Emperor. Admiral Kabayashi will be in command. One hundred and sixty-one warships with an aggregate tonnage of 800,000 and 160 naval planes will participate. It will be the biggest naval review since 1928.

U. S. Wants to Be in Strong Bargaining Position

A recent Washington telegram stated there is no doubt that Japan will demand naval parity with Great Britain and the United States and this belief is said to have prompted the Administration to begin building toward the treaty limits at once. The Roosevelt Administration wants the United States to be in a strong bargaining position in 1936, it was said. While the United States building program was launched ostensibly as a part of the public construction program, naval leaders are now making it plain that the public construction program merely furnished the means, and that behind the employment feature is a sound policy looking toward adequate defence.

Dr. Suzuki Not in a Hurry to Join Cabinet

Recent Tokyo advices stated that Premier Saito, either late in September or early in October, will formally ask the presidents of the two major political parties, the Seiyukai and Minseito, to accept posts as Ministers without portfolio to ensure the support of the two parties to the Government. An important interview was arranged between the Premier and Dr. Suzuki, which was scheduled to take place end of this week. Later Dr. Suzuki stated that he had no intention of joining the government under the present circumstances. A Minseito leader stated that the participation of Baron Wakatsuki in the Saito government will be considered after Dr. Suzuki acts. Later telegrams stated that the prospects of Dr. Suzuki joining the Cabinet had improved.

Wool Conference to Be Held in Tokyo

Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, has issued invitations to about a dozen representatives of the Wool Industry Association to attend a conference scheduled to open in Tokyo shortly to discuss means to place this branch of industry on a stable and national basis.

Following the completion recently of a series of public trials conducted by the court martials of the Yokosuka Naval Station and the Aoyama First Division of the group of assassins involved in the so-called May 15th incident of last year, in which the then Premier of Japan, Mr. Inukai was killed and a number of important public were attacked in broad daylight in Tokyo, prison terms for each of the accused men were fully discussed.

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Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market—Steady Business Done 910,000 Shares

August 16, 1933

1932-3 High	1932-3 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Aug.14	Tue. Aug.15
13¼	1⅝	—	Adams Express	9½	9¾
30¼	7⅜	.60	Alaska Juneau	27⅛	26¾
133⅜	42½	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	129¼	130¼
95½	29⅝	4.00	American Can	85¼	85½
19⅝	2	—	American & Foreign Power	12¼	12¼
41½	5	—	American & Foreign Power 7% Pfd.	Unq.	24½
18	1¼	—	American & Foreign Power Warr.	Unq.	Unq.
23⅝	1¼	—	American Metal Co.	17	17½
42¼	5⅛	—	American Smelting	34½	38⅝
137¾	70¼	9.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	126¼	126
93¼	44	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	86¼	88
40⅝	11	1.00	American Waterworks	29	29¼
22¼	3	—	Anaconda Copper	16⅞	16⅝
18½	4¼	—	Atlas Corporation	13⅞	14
151¾	28¾	2.00	Auburn Automobiles	57¾	59
87	38¼	—	Baltimore & Ohio	29	29
48⅝	7¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	39¼	39
36⅞	18	1.60	Borden Company	31¼	30⅝
21¼	3¾	—	Borg Warner	16¾	16¼
20⅝	7¼	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	15⅝	15⅝
99⅛	16¾	—	Case, J. I.	60	69
47⅞	19	1.40	Chase National Bank	27⅞	27⅝
50¾	4⅞	2.00	Chesapeake Corp.	48½	47½
38½	5	—	Chrysler	37¾	37⅝
26⅞	4¼	.80	Columbia Gas & Electric	20	20
7⅝	1⅜	—	Commonwealth & Southern	3⅝	3½
68¾	31½	3.40	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	49⅛	48⅞
19	8⅝	—	Continental Oil	14⅝	14⅝
84½	24¾	3.00	Corn Products	84½	85¼
7½	1½	—	Coty Inc.	5⅜	4⅞
4¼	⅞	—	Curtiss Wright Company	3⅜	3⅜
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas Aircraft	18⅞	14
61½	23	3.00	Drug Incorporated	48	47¾
83⅝	22	2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	74¼	75¼
87⅞	35¼	3.00	Eastman Kodak	77½	78
48	5	6%S	Electric Bond & Share	24½	24¼
16	2¾	—	Electric Power & Light	9¼	9⅛
10½	2⅞	—	General Aviation	Unq.	7¼
80	8½	.48	General Electric	24¼	24⅛
40½	19⅝	1.60	General Foods	36	36⅜
83⅞	7¾	1.00	General Motors	30½	30⅝
49½	6⅛	1.00	General Railway Signal	40	39¼
26⅞	8¼	1.20	Gold Dust	21⅜	21⅝
45⅝	5¼	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	38	37
39⅝	3⅝	—	International Cement	31¼	31⅜
45⅛	19¾	.60	International Harvester	35¼	34
21⅝	3¼	—	International Nickel	18¾	19
21	2⅝	—	International Telephone & Telegraph	15	15
59	10	—	Johns Manville	47½	47½
25⅝	4⅞	—	Kennecott	20⅛	20
78½	30½	2.40	Lehman Corporation	71	68½
96¼	34⅛	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	95⅝	Unq.
37¾	9	1.00	Loew's: Inc.	28⅜	29
24⅝	9	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (Com.)	21½	21⅝
37	12	1.00	McIntyre Porcupine	34	33
28½	3½	—	Montgomery Ward	24	24¼
84⅛	19¾	1.00	National City Bank (bid price)	31½	31¼
117	13	—	National Distillers	90½	90⅛
57¼	8¾	—	New York Central	43⅞	43½
43¼	13¾	8%S	North American Company	24⅝	24⅛
93½	12	2.00	Owens Illinois Glass	76½	76
87	16⅞	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	26	24½
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40¾	6⅛	.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	35	35
6	1	—	Pennroad Corporation	4	4
17½	2	—	Phillips Petroleum	13	12⅝
18½	2⅛	—	Radio Corporation	8⅜	7⅞
7¾	1	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	3½	3¼
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45⅞	9⅞	—	Sears Roebuck	28¼	28¼
11¼	2½	—	Shell Union	8¼	7⅞
15⅛	5¼	—	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	11⅝	Unq.
32¾	15¾	2.00	Southern California Edison	21¼	21
34½	5¼	—	Standard Gas & Electric	18½	18⅜
40⅜	19⅞	1.00	Standard Oil Co., of N. Jersey	36¼	36¼
28¼	9¼	1.00	Texas Corporation	21⅞	22¼
34¼	12	1.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	28⅝	28⅜
8⅞	2⅛	—	Trans America	7	7
50¼	15½	1.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	44	45¼
131¾	27⅝	6.00	Union Pacific	121	121½
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14¼	3½	—	United Corporation	9¼	9
24	9¼	1.20	United Gas Improvement	19½	19⅜
28⅝	1½	—	U. S. Rubber	18⅝	18½
66¾	21¼	—	U. S. Steel	52½	52¼
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